

MAY 27, 1865

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313 Strand
PENNY ILLUSTRATED
WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 103.—VOL. II. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865.

ONE PENNY.

THE DERBY DAY.

"GOING to the Derby" has been so often described that we need not again venture upon the topic this year. As usual, we give our Derby illustrations, which, with their inscriptions, will tell their own characteristic stories. In place of the descriptive matter of "Going to the Derby," we give a few extracts from "Whyte's History of the Turf," published about thirty years ago, much of which, therefore, will be found interesting on account of the contrast which the visitor to the Derby at the present day will find:—

ANCIENT HISTORY OF EPSOM.

Epsom, a parish in the first division of the hundred of Coptthorne, sixteen miles (E.N.E.) from Guildford, and fifteen miles (S.W. by S.) from London, on the road to Worthing, containing, with hamlet of Horton, about 3,000 inhabitants. This place was by the Saxons called *Ebbisham*, from which its present name is derived. It is delightfully situated on the western verge of Banstead Downs, and, from the salubrity of the air, the estimation in which its medicinal waters were formerly held, and the celebrity of its races, it became the resort of many families, and rapidly increased in the number of its buildings and the extent of its population. In the centre of the town is a large sheet of water. The houses are, in general, hand-

some and well-built. The environs, which are exceedingly pleasant, abound with handsome seats and villas; and on the Downs, which command an extensive and interesting view of the surrounding country, is the far-famed Epsom race-course, where the Derby and Oaks are annually run for.

Towards the conclusion of the seventeenth and in the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, the mineral waters at this place were in great use. The spring, situated on the common, half a mile out of the village, was the first of the kind discovered in England, with the exception of the hot well at Bath. It was found by accident, in 1618, or, according to another account, about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Its beneficial qualities soon became generally known, and began to attract visitors, for whose accommodation the lord of the manor erected a shed and enclosed the pond formed by the spring. About 1640, the fame of these had spread into France, Germany, and other countries, and from them sales were prepared, for which, though sold at five shillings an ounce, the demand was greater than could be supplied. About 1649 the concourse of families and foreigners resorting to the well was so great, that Mr. Packhurst, then lord of the manor, enlarged the first building by erecting a hall-room, planted a long walk of elms from the London-road, and avenues leading in different directions. The village con-

tinued increasing, and rivalled even Bath and Tunbridge in the number of its distinguished visitors.

About the beginning of the last century these waters gradually lost their reputation, through the knavery of one Lerington, an apothecary, who, having purchased a piece of land here, built a large house, with an assembly-room, and sunk a well. By means of balls, concerts, and other amusements, this person contrived to lure the company from the old well, till at length, getting the lease of the latter into his own hands, he shut it up. This designing and unprincipled conduct met its proper reward. The new water was found not to possess the virtues of the old, and Epsom began to be deserted. At the expiration of the lease, Mr. Parkhurst repaired the buildings of the old well; and although the place was no longer so much visited by strangers, it was still frequented by the neighbouring gentry, who had a public breakfast here every Monday during the summer months. This practice was at length wholly superseded by the new fashion of sea-bathing; and in 1804, the old building was pulled down, and a dwelling-house erected on its site. The well is still preserved.

HISTORY OF THE MANOR.—ANECDOTES OF ONE OF ITS PRO-
PRIETORS.

The manor of Ebbisham belonged, at the time of the Domesday



GOING TO THE DERBY.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

survey, to the Abbey of Chertsey, the monks of which were licensed to have a park here, shut up whenever they pleased. This is supposed to be what is now called Woodcote Park, about a mile southward of the village. Woodcote Park was long the residence of the proprietors of the manor, till given, towards the conclusion of the seventeenth century, by Mrs. Evelyn to Lord Baltimore. The last possessor of that family led a dissolute life, and in March, 1768, was tried at Guildford Assizes for a rape on Sarah Woodcock, a milliner, whom he sent to his house here. He narrowly escaped being convicted. Soon afterwards he sold his estate at this place, went abroad, and died at Naples in 1771. The following anecdote of this nobleman is taken from a German periodical publication, entitled "Olla Podrida," for 1785 (part iv. p. 45):—

"Lord Baltimore, who published 'Remarks on Constantinople and the Turks' in 1768, and a 'Tour in Levant' in 1769, determined to keep constantly travelling, that as he said, he might not know where he should be buried. In 1769 he travelled with eight women, a physician, and two black eunuchs, who were entrusted with the superintendence of his little seraglio. With the assistance of his doctor, he made many singular experiments upon the ladies of his harem, feeding such as were inclined to be fat on acid aliments alone, and those of a contrary nature with milk, soups, and nutritious diet. On his arrival with this retinue at Vienna, the inspector of police begged to be informed which of the eight ladies was his wife. He returned this message, that 'he was an Englishman, and whenever he was called to account about his marriage, he immediately left that place, unless an opportunity was afforded him of boxing it out.'"

ORIGIN OF "THE OAKS."

On Banstead Downs is the Oaks, originally an ale-house, which was purchased by General Burgoyne, who built an elegant dining-room, and fitted up the place for a hunting seat. It was sold by the general to the Earl of Derby, one of the most accomplished sportsmen of his day, who greatly enlarged the house, and enclosed much of the adjoining common, so that it is now surrounded by plantations two miles in circumference. Here was given the celebrated "Fete champetre," in celebration of the earl's first marriage, which furnished General Burgoyne with the subject of a musical entertainment, entitled the "Maid of the Oaks."

ORIGIN OF "THE DERBY."

In 1779 the Earl of Derby originated the famous stakes, called the Oaks, after this seat; and in the following year, the Derby, so named out of compliment to its founder, both of which stakes have been run for annually at Epsom ever since, and with the great St. Leger stakes at Doncaster, may with justice be denominated the most popular and attractive races in this country.

Until 1838, the Derby was run on the Thursday, and the Oaks on the Friday. Now, however, the Derby is run for on the Wednesday, which is a most judicious change in several respects. By this alteration, the public have a day given them to recover from the turmoil and excitement of the Derby, and are thus enabled to enter with greater relish into the more quiet, but not less pleasurable, amusements of the Oaks day.

THE COURSE

The old course, now seldom used except for the cup, is two miles, of an irregular circular form; the first mile up hill. The Derby course is exactly a mile and a half, and somewhat in the form of a horse shoe. The first three quarters of a mile may be considered as straight running, the bend in the course being very trifling, and the width very great; the next quarter of a mile is in a gradual turn, and is called Tattenham Corner; the last half mile from this is straight. The first half mile is on the ascent, the next third of a mile level, and the remainder is on the descent, till within the distance, where the ground again rises.

THE GRAND STAND.

A handsome and commodious building, was erected in 1829-30, the expense being estimated at £13,690, which was raised by means of shares. The interior comprises several rooms for refreshments and a saloon, 101 feet in length and thirty-eight wide. The whole length of the building is 126 feet, arranged for the accommodation of 5,000 persons, with seats on the roof for 2,500 more. Besides this, there are numerous other stands, which, with booths and shows of every description, line each side of the course for a considerable distance.

The appearance of the course, just previous to the start for the Derby, with its innumerable booths, and the vast multitude which cover it as far as the eye can reach, in every direction, is a sight of thrilling interest, and one only to be beheld in this country. The horses are saddled, and led about for some little time previous to starting, in the warren, a paddock near the course, to which the public are admitted on foot, upon payment of a shilling, and which attracts vast crowds, some from curiosity to see the condition, &c., of their favourite horses, but the greater number to stare at the nobility, as nearly half the male portion of the peerage may be met with on this spot.

Sporting.

THE DERBY.

The race for the Derby Stakes was run on Wednesday, the French horse Gladiateur being the winner. The Prince of Wales was present.

Gladiateur	...	(H. Grimshaw)	1
Christmas Carol	2
Eltham	3

30 ran.

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Give early-planted beds a good hoeing among the plants to loosen the soil. When pegging down plants their points should be directed northwards, as the sun will draw them towards the south and upright. *Algerettes*, *calceolarias*, and other comparatively tall bedding plants, should be staked and tied, to prevent injury from winds. Tie carnations carefully as they advance in growth. Go over chubers occasionally, and tie and nail them in. The shoots of hollyhocks, phloxes, delphiniums, &c., should be thinned out and neatly tied to stakes.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Plant seedlings of pot-herbs, such as thyme, savory, marjoram, &c. Prick out seedlings of cabbage four inches apart. Plant out successional crops of celery into trenches. Apply fresh linings to cucumbers. Sow turnips, lettuce, endive, and parsley. Thin and weed, and hoe up advancing crops.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Prune, thin, and nail wall trees. Net cherries from birds. Peg strawberry runners into small pots. Remove fore-ripe shoots of vines.

EMPLOYMENT OF RUSSIAN WOMEN IN TELEGRAPH OFFICES.—The Emperor of Russia, on the memorial of the General Director of the Post, has authorized the employment of women in telegraphic offices. This is the extension of an authorization given last year to try the system in the Grand Duchy of Finland, and the experiment is to extend over a period of three years.—*Russian Correspondence.*

EXCELLENT! EXCELLENT! FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINES. For every home, are the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Lists free. Write to Mr. Mann, 148, Holborn Bars, London. Manufacturers, Ipswich.—*Advertisements.*

Prince Napoleon, cousin of the Emperor, recently made a long speech at Ajaccio in Corsica. As regards the foreign policy of France Prince Napoleon defended the idea of "expansion," which was, he said, bequeathed to the Empire by the Republic as a principle of the Revolution of 1789. The idea of "nationalities," Prince Napoleon thinks, should be the recognised idea of the foreign policy of France. Next to that he places the friendship of the United States. The Government of the United States treated with Napoleon I for the purchase of New Orleans and the Florida, and, in approving the treaty which was concluded, Prince Napoleon adverted to the fact that it was signed by Mr. Monroe, "the celebrated statesman who has given his name to the doctrine propounding the principle that the Governments of Europe must hold no possessions in North America." The organization of democracy was the great necessity of the present time—the problem of the future. "When democracy shall be completely organized, the parliament will see its prerogatives considerably extended; but till then allow me to believe that, for a firm advance in the path of progress—to reform radically without destroying—to build up with wisdom and perseverance a strong Power—complete liberty for all, and the control of the Chambers, is the true formula of liberty for France." These views he believed influenced the policy of the first Emperor Napoleon. Both the Senate and the Corps Legislatif were so painfully affected by the Prince's language that the Emperor was earnestly pressed to lose no time in disavowing it; upon which he wrote as follows:—

"Sir and very dear cousin, I cannot refrain from expressing to you the painful impression which the perusal of your speech at Ajaccio has made upon me. In leaving you during my absence near the Empress and my son, as vice-president of the Privy Council, I meant to give you a proof of my friendship and my confidence, and I hoped that your presence, your conduct, and your speeches would prove that union reigns in our family. The political programme which you place under the eyes of the Emperor can only serve the enemies of my Government. To judgments which I cannot accept you add sentiments of hate and rancour which are no longer of our time. To know how to apply to present times the ideas of the Emperor, it is necessary to have passed through the hard ordeal of responsibility and authority; and, moreover, can we really, pigmies as we are, estimate at its proper value the great historical figure of Napoleon? As in presence of a colossal statue, we are powerless to take in the whole at once. We never see but that part which is turned to us; hence the incompleteness of the reproduction and the divergences of opinions. But what is clear to the eyes of every one is, that in order to prevent the anarchy of minds, the formidable enemy of true liberty, the Emperor had established, first in his family and then in his Government, a severe discipline, which admitted but of one will and one action. I cannot depart henceforth from the same line of conduct. On this, sir and dear cousin, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping."

Prince Napoleon has lost no time in making a reply to his imperial Majesty's censure, which must add considerably to the embarrassment of the situation. The *Presse* publishes the following letter, addressed by the Prince to the Emperor:—

"Sir,—In consequence of your Majesty's letter of May 23, and its publication in the *Moniteur* this morning, I resign the vice-presidency of the Privy Council, and also the presidency of the Universal Exhibition of 1867. Accept, sire, the homage of the profound and respectful attachment with which I am, of your Majesty, the most devoted cousin, "NAPOLEON (JEROME)." "Palais Royal, May 27, 1865."

PRUSSIA.

The following is from a Berlin letter:—"The office of executioner in Vienna is vacant, and a man of the name of Franz Both has come forward as candidate. His qualifications are of no common order; for he was, as it were, born to be an executioner, as his father was one, and his wife is the daughter of the retired Ketch of Brunn. By his hand died the thirteen principal leaders of the Hungarian army, whose execution at Arad closed the tragedy of the Hungarian revolution. But both was much more busy after the revolution in disposing of Hungarian robbers. He possesses no less than 230 certificates of death at his hands. He has portraits of all the more important personages whom he helped out of the world, and at least a reminiscence of each of them. An execution of a nature as horrible as any Both performed took place at Berlin a few days ago. A wretched female Blondin, pandering to that sanguinary feeling for blood-chilling sights which is one of the surest proofs of the decay of civilization, was kneeling on a rope seventy feet high, when some idiots began tightening it below. This caused a jerk; she lost her balance, and fell head foremost on a table. Her head was not in the slightest degree injured, but she broke a leg and arm. Why does not the Princess Royal imitate her noble-hearted mother's example, and express her opinion publicly about such degrading exhibitions? I may as well end this paragraph with another horror. A poor peasant woman near Agram went off to work, leaving her two children, one in the cradle, behind. The family pig forced its way into the bedroom from the kitchen, where it was usually fed, upset the cradle, and began devouring the infant. The second child, only two years of age, shrieked fearfully, and at length assistance arrived, but not till the pig had eaten the babe's legs and arms."

AMERICA.

CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The following are the official despatches in which the particulars of the capture of Jefferson Davis are detailed:—

GENERAL WILSON TO SECRETARY STANTON.

Macon, Ga., May 12th, 11 a.m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.
The following despatch announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis, has just been handed to me by Colonel Minty, commanding Second Division:—

Head quarters 4th Michigan Cavalry, Cumberlandville, Ga., May 11th, 1865.

Sir, I have the honour to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irwinesville, I surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife, sisters, and brothers; his postmaster-general, Reagan; his private secretary, Colonel Harrison; Colonel Johnson, aide-de-camp on Davis's staff, Colonels Morris and Lubick, and Lieutenant Hathaway; also several important names and a train of five waggon and three ambulances, making a most perfect success. Had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the Fourth Michigan and First Wisconsin came in conflict, we should have done better. This mistake cost us two killed and Lieutenant Buntle wounded through the arm, in the Fourth Michigan, and four men wounded in the First Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight, after we had captured the camp. By the advance of the first Wisconsin, they were mistaken for the enemy. I returned to this point last night, and shall move right on to Macon, without waiting orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished. It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, as we are seventy-five miles out, and our stock much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkinsville to-night.—I have the honour, &c., B. D. PRITCHARD.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Michigan Cavalry.
The First Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's brigade of McCook's division, and had been sent due east by General Croxton, via

Dublin. Colonel Minty had distributed his command all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha. This accounts for the collision between parts of the first and second divisions, and showed the zeal of the command in the pursuit. I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command, in the hope of catching the other assassins. Our dispositions of men are good, and so far none of the rebel chiefs have been able to get through. Breckinridge's son was captured on the night before last, eleven miles south of here. Will send further details as soon as received.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.

GENERAL WILSON'S SECOND DESPATCH.

Macon, Ga., May 13, 9.30 a.m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harden, commanding the First Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwinesville. He struck the trail of Davis at Dublin, Lawrence county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator creek and Green swamp, via Cumberlandville, to Irwinesville. At Cumberlandville Colonel Harden met Colonel Pritchard, with 150 picked men and horses, of the Fourth Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having fresh horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee towards Hopewell, and thence by House creek to Irwinesville, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived. From a citizen Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made dispositions of his men and surrounded the camp before day. Harden had camped at nine p.m. within two miles, as he afterwards learned from Davis. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at three a.m., and had gone but little more than a mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the Fourth Michigan. A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered. The firing in this skirmish was the first warning that Davis received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but, seeing his boots while he was running, they suspected his sex at once. The race was a short one, and the rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasions of Col. Wilson's revolver, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our Government more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children. Mrs. Davis remarked to Colonel Harden, after the excitement was over, that the men had better not provoke the President, or "he might hurt some of 'em." Reagan behaved himself with dignity and resignation. The party evidently were making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.

The dollars in gold which General Halleck announced Mr. Davis to have with him, had, at last accounts, been found to be only 150,000.

A New York letter says:—"It must be said that for the great misfortune that has befallen him Mr. Jefferson Davis is himself greatly to blame. Mrs. Davis and her children, if they had been left at Richmond, or even at Danville, would have been safe from harm. Though a few military amateurs have rendered themselves accursed by their petty tyranny towards ladies, the Northern people, as a rule, are noted for a deference to the fair sex. No one would have injured a hair of Mrs. Davis's head; no one would have thought even of directing an opprobrious epithet against her; no one would have subjected her to contumely or insult, or thought of her otherwise than with respectful sympathy in her great misfortune, if she had been left behind. But Mr. Davis not only retarded his own movements by permitting her to follow him in his darkening fortunes, but wasted precious days at Danville and other places instead of flying as fast as circumstances would permit towards the Mississippi. Had he succeeded in crossing the river, he might have saved his life, and negotiated terms of surrender as favourable as those accorded to Generals Lee, Joseph Johnston, and Richard Taylor. The fatal error of indecision seems to have been inherent in his character. He could not make up his mind to abandon Richmond, when he might have done so, not only without detriment but with advantage to the cause. He could not make up his mind to drill and arm, on the promise of freedom, a hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand slaves, though he might by so doing have secured the independence of the Confederacy. Both of these measures were personally disagreeable to his pride, and he trifled with them until it was too late, and ended by sacrificing the great cause entrusted to his keeping. Unless it be for his wife and family, Mr. Davis has now nothing to live for, and may even court the doom with which he is threatened by his enemies. As the murder of Mr. Lincoln in his hour of triumph, when his work seemed almost done, has lifted him for all time above the crowd of common men and enshrined his memory in the world's history as the representative as well as the martyr of a nation, so the judicial murder of Mr. Davis on the charge of treason will, if inflicted by the North, elevate him also to a place in the reverence and affection of the South, which it is not for the present interest or the future peace of the North that any man living or dead should occupy."

The *New York Times* has the following in reference to the proposed disbandment of the army:—

"It has been positively decided to proceed at once to reduce the strength of the army to 125,000 or 150,000 men, and the arrangements, therefore, are proceeding with all possible despatch; but it is feared that the work of mustering out, which involves the straightening up of records, the complication of reports, and the settling of accounts, requires much time and a vast amount of labour, and the War Department is therefore not so sanguine regarding the early disbandment of the army as are some of the general officers with commands in the field. Red tape cannot be cut any more readily now in the disorganization than it could in the days of organization. Although no official order has been issued yet on the subject, it is determined to muster out first all volunteers whose terms of service expire prior to the 31st of October next, infantry as well as cavalry, the order for the latter being already out. Boards will be at once appointed to examine all officers who wish to remain in the army, and their records will be subjected to a pretty thorough investigation. From personal contact with many officers in the three corps now camped near this city I learn that the number who will remain in the army is large, especially among the younger officers, who may retain their present rank, or something very near it, with a chance of rising higher. The troops impatiently brook the necessary delay incidental to their discharge. It may be a month before they are sent home, and if the present intention regarding muster-out prevails, it is probable that few regiments will go home as an organization, because there are few or none who have not some men and officers at least whose terms go beyond the 1st of November next. This is especially the case with the veteranized regiments. Many of the men in these regiments shrewdly argue that they are enlisted for three years or the war, and that the war is ended. But they may find that it was for three years unless sooner discharged. However, there will probably be not the least difficulty in retaining a sufficient number of willing men in the army, and allowing all to go home who wish."

MEXICO.

A Paris letter says:—"The Emperor Maximilian has despatched his confidential secretary to Paris to apprise Louis Bonaparte that he (Maximilian) must abdicate, if the United States do not recognize him as Emperor of Mexico. Monsieur Eiton, the gentleman to whom this important mission has been entrusted, possesses the en-

tire confidence of his master. He is now in Paris, having just way thither via Washington. At that city he endeavoured to obtain an interview with President Johnson, into whose hands was entrusted to deliver an autograph letter from Maximilian. President declined to receive the envoy in an official capacity. Monsieur Eiton applied for an 'informal' interview. Even this was refused, and Monsieur Eiton, baffled in all his endeavours to establish some kind of intercourse with the Washington Government, has, in conformity with his discretionary powers, proceeded to Paris to disclose to Louis Bonaparte the critical position of the Mexican empire, and announce Maximilian's determination to abdicate, if the influence of France cannot about his speedy recognition by the United States. Look at the close of the year we may expect to see Maximilian at the chateau at Miramir, which, as we announced some weeks ago, being got ready for his reception."

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

On the 13th, the Marquis de Montholon was introduced to President by the Acting Secretary of State, and delivered credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French. The marquis made some remarks upon the occasion, of which the following is a translation:—

"I have the honour to place in your hands the letter of the Emperor of the French, which accredits me envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near your excellency. If I see myself as having determined his imperial majesty to give me the distinguished mark of his confidence I can attribute it only to the selection of the ties which already attach me to this country, to the personal relations which I have previously contracted in a long sojourn, and the sympathies of which I am proud to receive numerous proofs, have made me appear with better prepared than another to serve as the interpreter of the sentiments which animate the imperial Government towards the United States and people of the United States. In fact, glorious the importance whereof we maintain with pride, do that France should ever be indifferent to the destinies of the republic. Immense interests, which every day develop themselves more fully, will draw together more and more noble and ancient alliances. I am happy to bring a solemn occasion the loyal and frank expressions of which the Emperor, my august sovereign, forms for the restoration of peace and concord on the continent of the whole of France participates in the same thought, always view with satisfaction the consolidation, the progress, the greatness of the United States. Animated by the of deep sympathy with the American Union, their justities and France share equally with their whole nation in the grief in which the most atrocious of crimes has just plunged Government and people of the United States."

The President replied as follows:—"M. le Marquis de France a gentleman who claims to be so strongly attached to the United States by those ties incident to family connexion, official residence in this country, to which you so graciously have returned, that the intimacy with the head of your own Government, the intimacy with well-known antecedents, cannot fail to result from universal confidence to your representations of his purposes and policy with reference to the United States. The people of this country have a traditional regard for France, was originally so deeply planted, and has been so uniformly cherished, that it must continue to flourish as long as it should be checked by events most uncommon and anticipated by ordinary foresight. I trust that your mission will be to strengthen and perpetuate the understanding between the two Governments, and that it may be restored on the American continent pursuant to the of your Sovereign to which you refer. I offer you thanks for the sympathy which you express in behalf of the great Majestic for the recent tragical events in this mission."

SPEDDY JUSTICE.—A daily paper published in our little Canadian London, states that recently, at the railway station, a fight took place between a Canadian and a townsman. The men were at once taken before an alderman, tried, convicted, fined a dollar each, and sent about their business. It was all done in an hour, and the passenger combatant succeeded in rejoicing before it left the station, and went on his way to Barnum.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL GRANT.—The *New York Times* contains the following:—"When General Grant was at Washington to enter upon that great campaign which the battle of the Wilderness and ended with the rebellion, he called upon Secretary Stanton to say good-bye. Secretary was anxiously awaiting him. During the years that President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton the Eastern armies it was the first point in their parting. Washington heavily garrisoned with troops. Large bodies were kept within supporting distance. Now that they came into power Stanton wanted to see that the Washington was not overlooked. Accordingly, after minutes, the Secretary remarked, 'Well, general, have left us enough men to strongly garrison the said Grant, coolly, 'I can't do that. 'Why not?' jumping nervously about; 'why not—why not?' 'I already sent the men to the front,' replied Grant, 'won't do,' cried Stanton, more nervous than before, to my plans. I can't allow it. I'll order the men to need the men there,' answered Grant, 'and you can't back.' 'Why not?' inquired Stanton again; 'why not?' 'I believe that I rank the Secretary in this quiet reply. 'Very well,' said Stanton, a little more the President about that. I'll have to take you to 'That's right,' politely observed Grant; 'the President both.' Arrived at the White House, the general was asked to see the President upon important business moments the good-natured face of Mr. Lincoln appeared, gentlemen,' said the President, with a genial smile, 'want with me?' 'General,' said Stanton stiffly, 'I have no case to state,' replied General Grant; 'I am,' thus outflanking the Secretary, and displaying strategy in diplomacy as in war. 'Well, well,' said laughing, 'state your case, Secretary.' Secretary Stanton General Grant said nothing; the President listened. When Stanton had concluded, the President, legs, rested his elbow on his knee, twinkled his eyes, and said: 'Now, Secretary, you know we have been in this army for two years and a half, and you know much with it. We sent over the mountains and Grant—as Mrs. Grant calls him—she message it for guess we had better let Mister Grant have his say in this decision there was no appeal.'"

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A GOOD HAT.—A hat is the index and condition of the wearer, a proof of taste and sense, and shows that a man has a proper respect for the progress and improvement in the costume of civilized society. Half-guinea hats are unequalled in quality and being in every variety, are suitable to all comers. To improve it would be well to repeat frequently that WALKER'S HAT, No. 49, Crawford-street (corner of Seymour-place), Manchester.

Minty had distributed his command all along the route of the first and second divisions, and showed command in the pursuit. I have directed increases of the command, in the hope of catching the fugitives. Our dispositions of men are good, and so far none have been able to get through. Breckinridge's army on the night before last, eleven miles south of further details as soon as received.

J. H. WISSON, Brevet Major-General.
GENERAL WILSON'S SACRED DESPATCH.
Macon, Ga., May 13, 9.30 a.m.

On E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.
Colonel Harden, commanding the First Wisconsin, on the evening of the 7th, and followed it and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator swamp, via Cumberlandville, to Irwinesville. Colonel Harden met Colonel Pritchard, with 150 horses, of the Fourth Michigan. Harden followed south, while Pritchard, having fresh horses, pushed on towards Hopewell, and thence by House creek driving there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff Davis from a citizen Pritchard learned that his party two miles out of the town. He made dispositions surrounded the camp before day. Harden had m. within two miles, as he afterwards learned from all being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at day gone but little more than a mile when his advance by men of the Fourth Michigan. A fight ensued, the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes the mistake was discovered. The firing in this skirmish was discovered. The firing in this skirmish was followed by our men, who at first thought him seeing his boots while he was running, they suspected. The race was a short one, and the rebel soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie knife of battle, but yielded promptly to the perils of the revolver, without compelling the men expressed great indignation at the energy was pursued, saying that he had believed our magnanimous that to hunt down women and Davis remarked to Colonel Harden, after the exertion, that the men had better not provoke the Freighter hurt some of 'em.' Reagan behaved him and resignation. The party evidently were coast.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.
A gold which General Halleck announced Mr. Davis had, at last accounts, been found to be only

letter says:—"It must be said that for the great misfortune befallen him Mr. Jefferson Davis is himself greatly to be pitied. Davis and her children, if they had been left at Danville, would have been safe from harm. Military amateurs have rendered themselves obnoxious to the people, the Northern people, noted for a difference to the fair sex. No one would have a hair of Mrs. Davis's head; no one would have directed an opprobrious epithet against her; no one subjected her to contumely or insult, or thought of her with respectful sympathy in her great misfortune. But Mr. Davis not only permitted her to follow him in his movements, but wasted precious days at Danville and other places, as fast as circumstances would permit. Had he succeeded in crossing the Mississippi, had he saved his life, and negotiated terms of honorable as those accorded to Generals Lee, Joseph Richard Taylor. The fatal error of indecision inherent in his character. He could not make an abandonment Richmond, when he might have done so, at detriment but with advantage to the cause. He up his mind to drill and arm, on the promise of hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand slaves, but by so doing have secured the independence of the South. Both of these measures were personally disapproved by him, and he trifled with them until it was too late by sacrificing the great cause entrusted to him as it be for his wife and family, Mr. Davis is threatened by his enemies. As the murder of Mr. Lincoln, his hour of triumph, when his work seemed almost done, he has been left behind the crowd of common men in memory in the world's history as the representative martyr of a nation, so the judicial murder of Mr. Lincoln, charge of treason will, if inflamed by the North, place in the reverence and affection of the people is not for the present interest or the future peace of any man living or dead should occupy."

the Times has the following in reference to the purport of the army:—"The army is now reduced to 125,000 or 150,000 men, and the arrangements are proceeding with all possible despatch; but the work of mustering out, which involves the up of records, the complication of reports, and the amount of money required, much time and a vast amount of money. The War Department is therefore not as sanguine as to the readiness of the army as are some of the commanders in the field. Red tape cannot be readily now in the disorganization than it could of organization. Although no official order has been issued on the subject, it is determined to muster out the army in the following manner:—The terms of service expire prior of October next, infantry as well as cavalry, the latter being already out. Boards will be organized to examine all officers who wish to remain and their records will be subjected to a pretty investigation. From personal contact with many officers who have been in the army I learn that the will remain in the army is large, especially younger officers, who may retain their present position very near it, with a chance of promotion. The troops impatiently brook the necessary delay of their discharge. It may be a month before they are mustered out, if the present intention regarding muster-out prevails, that few regiments will go home as an organized body, there are few or none who have not some men east whose terms go beyond the 1st of November. In these regiments shrewdly argue that they have been years or the war, and that the war is ended. But that it was for three years unless sooner discharged, will probably be not the least difficulty in retaining the army of willing men in the army, and allowing all to go."

MEXICO.

Secretary says:—"The Emperor Maximilian has despatched a secretary to Paris to apprise Louis Bonaparte that he must abdicate, if the United States do not recognize the Emperor of Mexico. Monsieur Elton, the gentleman to whom the mission has been entrusted, possesses the en-

tire confidence of his master. He is now in Paris, having found his way thither via Washington. At that city he endeavored to obtain an interview with President Johnson, into whose hands he was instructed to deliver an autograph letter from Maximilian. The President declined to receive the envoy in an official manner. Thereupon Monsieur Elton applied for an 'informal' audience. Even this was refused, and Monsieur Elton, baffled in all his endeavours to establish some kind of intercourse with the Washington Government, has, in conformity with his discretionary powers, proceeded to Paris to disclose to Louis Bonaparte the critical, if not hopeless position of the Mexican empire, and announce Maximilian's determination to abdicate, if the influence of France cannot bring about his speedy recognition by the United States. Long before the close of the year we may expect to see Maximilian back in his chateau at Miramar, which, as we announced some weeks ago, is being got ready for his reception."

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

On the 13th, the Marquis de Montholon was introduced to the President by the Acting Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French. The Marquis made some remarks upon the occasion, of which the following is a translation:—

"I have the honour to place in your hands the letter of the Emperor of the French, which accredits me envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near your excellency. If I seek for what may have determined his imperial majesty to give me this distinguished mark of his confidence I can attribute it only to the recognition of the ties which already attach me to this country. The personal relations which I have previously contracted in it during a long sojourn, and the sympathies of which I am proud to have received numerous proofs, have made me appear without doubt better prepared than another to serve as the interpreter of the sentiments which animate the Imperial Government toward the Government and people of the United States. In fact, glorious traditions, the importance whereof we maintain with pride, do not permit that France should ever be indifferent to the destinies of this great republic. Immense interests, which every day develop themselves more fully, will draw together more and more closely this noble and ancient alliance. I am happy to bring hither on a solemn occasion the loyal and frank expressions of the wishes which the Emperor, my august sovereign, forms for the complete restoration of peace and concord on the continent of America. The whole of France participates in the same thought, and will always view with satisfaction the consolidation, the prosperity, and the greatness of the United States. Animated by the sentiments of deep sympathy with the American Union, their imperial Majesty and France share equally with their whole nation in the grief in which the most atrocious of crimes has just plunged the Government and people of the United States."

The President replied as follows:—"M. le Marquis de Montholon—I cannot forbear to welcome as the diplomatic representative of France a gentleman who claims to be so strongly attached to the United States by those ties incident to family connexion and long official residence in this country, to which you so gracefully allude. The intimacy with the head of your own Government, which has resulted from well-known antecedents, cannot fail to impart perhaps universal confidence to your representations in respect to the purposes and policy with reference to the United States. The people of this country have a traditional regard for France, which was originally so deeply planted, and has been so universally and warmly cherished, that it must continue to flourish and expand, unless it should be checked by events most uncommon, not to be anticipated by ordinary foresight. I trust that the result of your mission will be to strengthen and perpetuate the good understanding between the two Governments, and that perfect peace may be restored to which you refer. I offer you my hearty thanks for the sympathy which you express in behalf of their imperial Majesty for the recent tragical events in this metropolis."

SPEDDY JUSTICE.—A daily paper published in our little namesake, Canadian London, states that recently, at the railway station of that westernmost city of Canada, a fight took place between a passenger and a townsman. The men were at once taken by a constable before an alderman, tried, convicted, fined a dollar each with costs, and sent about their business. It was all done in a quarter of an hour, and the passenger combatant succeeded in rejoining his train before it left the station, and went on his way to Ganita.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL GRANT.—The *New York Herald* contains the following:—"When General Grant was about to leave Washington to enter upon that great campaign which began with the battle of the Wilderness and ended with the downfall of the rebellion, he called upon Secretary Stanton to say good-bye. The Secretary was anxiously awaiting him. During the two and a half years that President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton had managed the Eastern armies it was the first point in their plans to keep Washington heavily garrisoned with troops. Large bodies of men were stationed in the fortifications around the city, and other large bodies were kept within supporting distance. Now that Grant had come into power Stanton wanted to see that the defence of Washington was not overlooked. Accordingly, after a few preliminaries, the Secretary remarked, 'Well, general, I suppose you have left us enough men to strongly garrison the forts?' 'No,' said Grant, coolly, 'I can't do that.' 'Why not?' cried Stanton, jumping nervously about; 'why not—why not?' 'Because I have already sent the men to the front,' replied Grant, calmly. 'That won't do,' cried Stanton, more nervous than before; 'it's contrary to my plans. I can't allow it. I'll order the men back.' 'I shall need the men there,' answered Grant, 'and you can't order them back.' 'Why not?' inquired Stanton again; 'why not?—why not?' 'I believe that I rank the Secretary in this matter,' was the quiet reply. 'Very well,' said Stanton, a little warmly, 'we'll see the President about that. I'll have to take you to the President.' 'That's right,' politely observed Grant; 'the President ranks us both.' Arrived at the White House, the general and the Secretary asked to see the President upon important business, and in a few moments the good-natured face of Mr. Lincoln appeared. 'Well, gentlemen,' said the President, with a genial smile, 'what do you want with me?' 'General,' said Stanton stiffly, 'state your case.' 'I have no case to state,' replied General Grant; 'I'm satisfied as it is.' Thus outflanking the Secretary, and displaying the same strategy in diplomacy as in war. 'Well, well,' said the President, laughing, 'state your case, Secretary.' Secretary Stanton obeyed; General Grant said nothing; the President listened very attentively. When Stanton had concluded, the President crossed his legs, rested his elbow on his knee, twinkled his eyes quaintly, and said: 'Now, Secretary, you know we have been trying to manage this army for two years and a half, and you know we haven't done much with it. We sent over the mountains and brought Mister Grant—as Mr. Grant calls him—here to manage it for us, and now I guess we had better let Mister Grant have his own way.' From this decision there was no appeal."

THE FASHION OF A GOOD HAT.—A hat is the index to the character and condition of the wearer, a proof of taste and sense—in fact, a good hat shows that a man has a proper respect for the prevailing fashion of the day. It is a proof of his social position, and of his taste. The progress and improvement in the costume of civilized society, which is noted half-guinea hats are unequalled in quality and style; the shape being in every variety, are suitable to all climates. To improve the memory it would be well to repeat frequently that WALKER'S Hat Manufactory is No. 49, Crawford-street (corner of Seymour-place), Marylebone.—[Advertisement.]

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

[From the New York Times.]

THE *New York Times* publishes the following interesting description of the court and the prisoners:—

"The court-room in which the trial of the assassins is progressing was yesterday opened to the public, and the ban of secrecy removed."

"At an early hour in the day we were informed that the representatives of the press would be admitted upon application to the proper officers. About ten o'clock we arrived at the northern gate of the Arsenal grounds, where we obtained permission to pass on. From this point until we reached the main building, about a quarter of a mile further south, we met at intervals detachments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, drawn up in a line ready for duty."

"Entering the court-room from the door last mentioned, you are met first by General Hartruff. Upon stepping a few feet to the left and facing the west, the eye is first attracted to the assemblage, in brilliant full-dress uniforms, ranged around the tables on the right. At the east end of this table sits Major-General David Hunter, the presiding officer. On his right, at the north side of the table, sits Major-General Lew Wallace. On the opposite side, and to the left of the President, is Brevet Major-General August V. Kantz, and so on either side are ranged the other members of the commission in the order of their rank. Judge-Advocate-General Holt sits at the north end of the table, and at the right are his assistants, Colonel H. L. Burnett and Judge Bingham. Facing the commission near these is Hon. Beverdy Johnson. Arrayed around are the other counsel for the prisoners."

"The stranger visitor is naturally curious to see and contemplate the countenances of the prisoners, and his eyes rapidly pass from all other objects in search of the accused. You begin with the man on the extreme left, and next to the door leading to the cells. Here is a man apparently about forty-one or forty-two years old, say five feet ten inches in height, slender, red or sandy hair of thin growth, pale oval face, somewhat intelligent, medium size, blue eyes, high forehead, rather prominent nose, thin lips, and a red tuff of hair on the chin. He does not seem to be distressed, but is interested in the trial. He is dressed genteelly in black, and wears slippers. The movements of his limbs are somewhat restricted, for a small chain surrounds each wrist and extends from arm to arm, and a like chain is about his ankles and confines his legs. This man is Dr. Mudd, against whom it was at first supposed but little, if anything, of guilt could be shown, but against whom now the testimony thus far seems fearfully pointing."

"You look further to the right, passing over the alternate man, who is an officer, and you observe, sitting beside the latter, a little fellow dressed in a faded blue suit, whom you would scarce call a man. He seems but nineteen or so, about five feet four inches high, dusky black neglected hair, lively dark hazel eyes, slight tufts of beard along the chin and jaws, and faintly surrounding the mouth; rather round face, full, but not prominent nose, full lips, foolish, weak, boyish confiding countenance, indicating but little intelligence, and not the faintest trace of ferocity. And this is the poor creature who seemed to live but in the smile of the assassin, who devotedly followed him in his flight, sharing his privations, perils, and capture. This boy is Harold."

"Looking again to the right, and omitting the alternate guard, we come to one of the most remarkable faces in the group—a face which once seen may never be forgotten—one whose moral status is readily determined by making a survey of his face. The man is clothed sparingly; he is in his shirt-sleeves—a sort of steel-mixed woollen shirt; his pantaloons are dark-blue common cloth; neck-band and shirt-collar unbuttoned; he is fully six feet high, slender, bony, angular form, square and narrow across the shoulders, hollow-breasted; hair black, straight, irregularly cut and hanging indifferently about his forehead, which is rather low and narrow; blue eyes, large, staring, and at times wild; returns your look steadily and significantly; square face, angular nose, thin at the top, but expanding abruptly at the nostrils; thin lips and slightly twisted mouth, curved unsymmetrically a little to the left of the middle line of the face; a wild, savage-looking man, bearing no semblance of culture or refinement—the most perfect type of the ingrain, hardened criminal. The reader who has read newspaper descriptions of this man will not guess his name—the very opposite of my picture is that which has been given to the public, and yet mine is a truthful pen likeness and just estimate of Lewis Payne, who has been represented in appearance as almost the reverse of what I have here stated. These who look upon the criminal will agree with me that he is almost monstrous in his appearance."

"Again, looking to the right, we come to Spangler, the carpenter of Ford's Theatre, who is believed to have been Booth's accomplice in preparing the means of escape from the theatre. As yet no proofs have been offered against him, and he is, on that account, upon others, not worthy of special description here. The poor man seems to have left only enough sensibility to understand that he has got into a very uncomfortable situation somehow or other. He is of short thick stature, full face, bearing indications of excessive drink, dull grey eyes, unsymmetrical head, and light hair, closely cut."

"The next of the accused to the right is O'Laughlin, against whom, as yet, the proofs have not developed anything. He is a small man, weighing about 130lb., about 5ft 5in. high, bushy black hair of luxuriant growth, pale face, black eyes, slight black whiskers, delicate silky moustache, and thin goatee. His countenance is eminently Spanish, tolerably intelligent, with no special indications of any kind."

"Again to the right of this man is one who, it would appear from the testimony thus far adduced, was to have performed a very important act in the terrible plot. Atzeroth is pointed at as the person to whom was entrusted the assassination of President Johnson in the Kirkwood House. This criminal is a man of small stature, Dutch face, sallow complexion, dull, dark-blue eye, rather light-coloured hair, bushy and neglected; looks rather unconcerned, and, at no time evinces a high sensibility of his almost inevitable doom."

"The last of the male prisoners on trial sits upon the extreme end of the platform, at a window looking out to the north. This is Arnold, against whom, also, as yet, no testimony has been introduced, and we do not now understand his status in the tragical drama. He is a young man of very decent and respectable appearance, clad well and cleanly, about thirty years old, five feet eight inches in height, dark hair and eyes, slight beard, clear light complexion, intelligent countenance, and one in which we look in vain for evidence of cowardice or incapacity of guilt."

"Another, and the last and most prominent of the accused, is Mrs. Surratt, who sits apart from the other prisoners, at the west-end of the reporter's table, and near her counsel. This woman is dressed in full mourning; she wears her bonnet and veil during the sessions of the commission. Her age is probably fifty. She is a large, Amazonian class of woman, square-built, masculine hands, rather full face, womanly features, dark grey hair, not decidedly dark, complexion swarthy; altogether, her face denotes more than ordinary intelligence. She seems too strong to be weighed down by the crushing testimony against her, and whilst conclusive evidence was being rendered which, if true, makes her part in the horrible tragedy of the most cold-blooded, heartless character, she but once seemed disturbed. Her eye is rather soft in expression and strangely at variance with the general harshness of her other features. She seems a woman of undaunted mettle, and fitted for Macbeth's injunction to 'bring forth men children only;' and yet

she does not appear as Lady Macbeth prayed to be, 'from crown to toe-top full of direst cruelty.' This unfortunate woman, like the other prisoners, is in irons. A bar of about ten inches in length passes from one ankle to the other, and is there attached to an iron band that encircles each leg. Her hands are free."

"All the other prisoners, except Dr. Mudd, are heavily ironed. Their feet and ankles are ironed, as in the case of Mrs. Surratt, and attached to each leg is a chain about six feet long, to which is appended a ball weighing fifty pounds. Besides this, a bar and bands like those about the feet confine their arms. When the prisoners, thus heavily ironed, are required to move about, the officer in attendance upon them carries the ball. Nearly all the accused are required to wear peculiar caps when they return from the court to their rooms."

"The cap is constructed of cotton cloth, padded, and covers, helmet like, the entire head and nearly all the face. It was suggested some weeks ago by the attempt of Payne to take his life by butting his head against the prison walls."

"The conduct of all the business of the commission was entrusted to General Hartruff, whose position is relatively that of a sheriff to a civil court or marshal to the United States court; and the corresponding position of bailiffs are filled by colonels, majors, and captains. All business is transacted in a scrupulously dignified and orderly manner. Upon entering the court-room yesterday, we found the commission engaged in revising the minutes or journal of the preceding day's business, and we were instructed by the President that whilst we were permitted to hear this journal read, it was not intended that any portion of this testimony should at this time be given to the public. The reasons assigned for this are such as should satisfy every well-meaning citizen, and when these are given to the public, as they will hereafter be, no blame can be attached to the Government for the secrecy it has observed, nor for directing that the commission sit with closed doors."

"After recalling one of the witnesses who had been on the stand the day previous, the Judge-Advocate announced that he was ready to proceed with the further hearing of the case. Hereupon General Hunter rose, and said before proceeding further he desired to read a communication from one of the members of the commission, which he read as follows:—

"Mr. President,—I feel it to be my duty to object to the admission of Mr. Beverdy Johnson as a counsel before this court, on the ground that he does not recognise the moral obligations of an oath that is designed as a test of loyalty, or to enforce the obligations of loyalty, to the Government of the United States; and in support of this objection have the honour to refer the members of the court to his opinions on this subject published in a letter over his signature pending the adoption of the new constitution of Maryland in 1864."

"The reading of this communication created quite a sensation and much surprise. Hon. Beverdy Johnson quietly rose, and, advancing a step, inquired, 'May I ask what member of the commission makes that objection?' The President replied, with some evidence of excitement, 'Yes, sir; the name of the member is Harris—General Harris; and as he sat down he added, 'and I may say that if General Harris had not made the objection I should.'"

"From the mere report of the remarks that ensued, of which you have a correct account, it is impossible to convey the impression produced by this painful episode. The dignified bearing of the venerable senator impressed every one in his favour, and, with probably one exception, commanded the respect and gained the confidence of all. The behaviour of General Harris was no less dignified and manly; and, whilst he had been the occasion of the mortifying scene, every one acquitted him of any but the purest motives in making his objection. Nor the conclusion of this episode, and when the objection had been withdrawn, Mr. Johnson proposed to take the oath prescribed by the statute. General Wallace interposed with the remark, 'It is certainly within the knowledge of every member of this commission that the hon. gentleman has often taken that oath, now dispensed with.' The oath was not required."

THE ROAD MURDER.—Since the committal of Constance Kent on the 4th inst. by the magistrates at Trowbridge to take her trial at the Wiltshire summer assizes for the murder of her half-brother Francis Saville Kent, nearly five years ago, we have avoided giving currency to the "sensational" rumours that have been propagated respecting this case by certain metropolitan and provincial papers. We may now, however, upon the safest authority, briefly refer to some of these rumours, as they affect other persons besides the unhappy prisoner now awaiting her trial. Among other statements put forward has been one to the effect that the trial is to be removed, under what is known as Palmer's Act, to the Central Criminal Court. There is no reason to doubt that a calm and dispassionate trial will be afforded to the prisoner in her own country or that justice will be as effectually done to the prisoner and to the public at a Wiltshire Assize as in the Central Criminal Court, and we have authority for stating that no application has been made at the instance either of the prosecution or the defence to remove the case from Salisbury. We may state also that the counsel who so ably defended Constance Kent in July, 1860, when she was charged upon the information of Inspector Whioher, of the metropolitan detective force, has been retained for the defence at the forthcoming trial, which will take place in about two months. As to the alleged ill-treatment of Constance Kent by her father and step-mother, we are assured that from her earliest infancy to the day of her leaving home for the school at Dinan she was treated with the utmost indulgence and tenderness.—*Daily Paper.*

REMARKABLE ECCLESIASTICAL CEREMONY.—On Sunday last the Rev. W. Joyne, vicar of Chalk, near Gravesend, who was instituted to the sinecure living of Merston, adjoining Shore, about midway between Gravesend and Rochester, in December last, performed the ceremony of reading himself in. Merston forms part of the parish of Shore in its civil jurisdiction, and as such has been assessed to the maintenance of the poor from the time of Queen Elizabeth. In its ecclesiastical state it still remains a separate parish. The church dedicated to St. Giles has long since entirely disappeared, and there have been no inhabitants in the parish since 1445. The present rector was formally inducted to the living on Friday week, and has succeeded the Rev. B. Bray, late of Bromley, Kent, deceased, who held the living ten years. Services were held on Sunday in a field near the site of the old church. A tent was formed of a rick cloth, supported by scaffold poles, and a temporary lectern was erected in a wagon at the end of the tent, which latter served as a reading pew and a pulpit. A congregation of about 600 persons assembled to hear and take part in the beautiful liturgy of the Church of England. The musical portion of the services was conducted by a double choir from Shore and Chalk churches, under the able leadership of Mr. F. Solomon, of Higham. The tent was surrounded by vehicles of various kinds, and the interior was filled by a large and attentive congregation. The weather was remarkably fine, although a strong south-westerly wind swept across the field and shook the cover of the tent violently during the services. These will probably be the only services performed by the present rector in this parish, there being, as above stated, no church and no inhabitants; in fact, the rev. gentleman hinted as much in his sermon, remarking that the next time they would assemble would be on the Great Day of Account. The living of Merston, patron the Lord Chancellor, is of the net annual value of £75, and forms a fitting addition to that of Chalk, held by the same rector, which produces £150 per annum.

NO HOME COMPLETE without a WILCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE.—Simple, compact, efficient, durable, and noiseless. War-wanted to fulfill all the requirements of a perfect family Machine. Prospects free on application, at 135, Regent-street.—[Advertisement.]

LAUNCH OF THE IRON-CLAD FRIGATE LORD WARREN.

THE launching of the fine iron-clad frigate Lord Warren, the first of the large wooden armour-plated vessels of war designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, the chief constructor of the navy, built at Chatham, took place at that dockyard on Saturday afternoon, with the most complete success, in the presence of an unusually large concourse of spectators. The Lord Warren was commenced early in 1864, and has, therefore, been little more than twelve months building, a rate of progress which is more remarkable as showing the vast resources possessed by Chatham Dockyard for iron shipbuilding, when it is stated that within the same period the Bellorophon, an equally large iron vessel, was complete and launched from the same establishment. The Lord Warren is the first of a class of wooden frigates of war designed to be an improvement on the Royal Oak, Prince Consort, and vessels of that class which are plated over for the greater portion of their broadsides with armour of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, and to a timber backing of 29 inches. The Lord Warren, on the other hand, will be encased in its most vulnerable parts with armour plates of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, with an inner plate, again, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, the whole laid on a teak and oak



THE SAILORS' INSTITUTE, SHADWELL. (See page 806.)

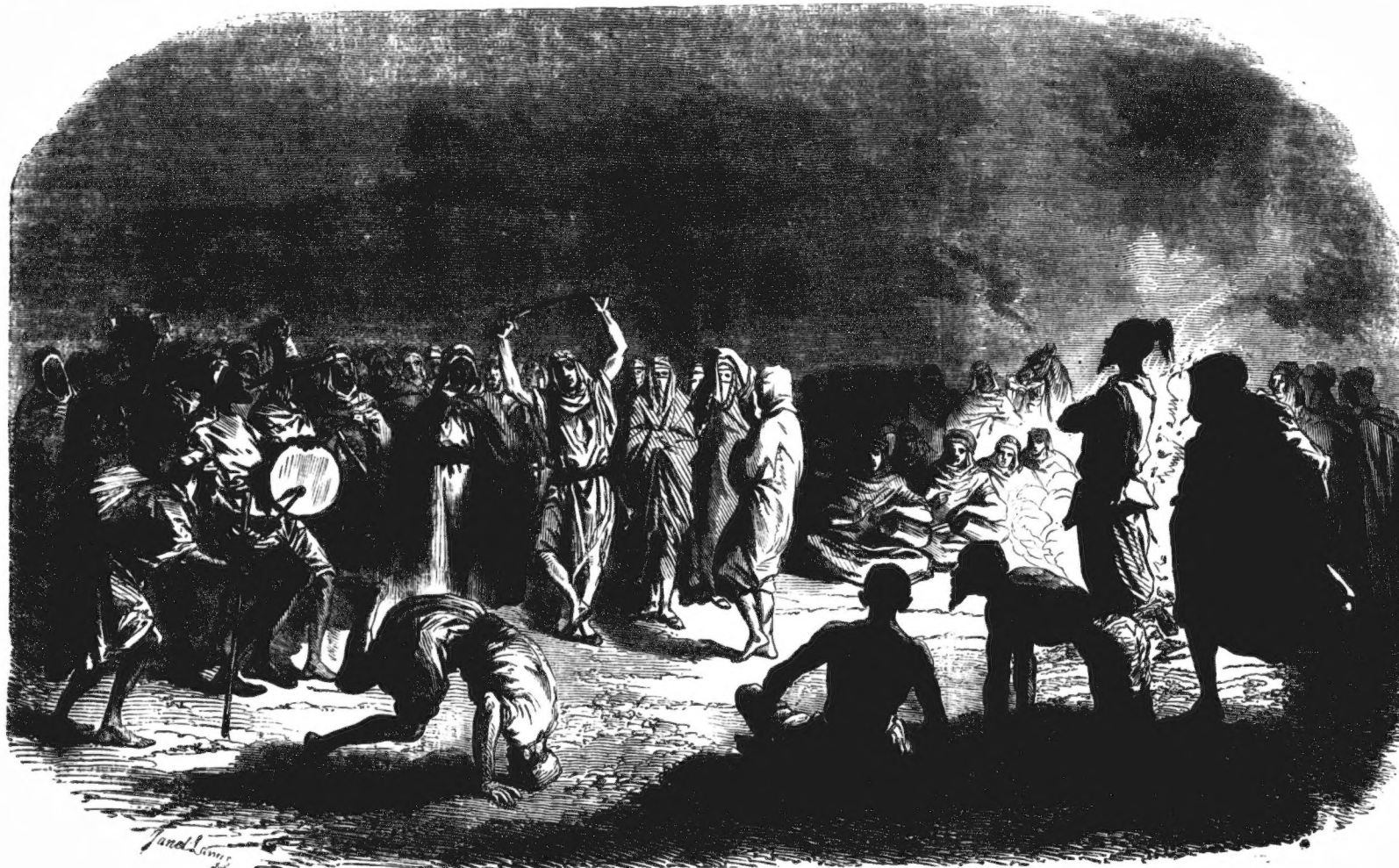
backing of 31 inches in thickness. The Lord Warren, also, is to be driven by engines of great power, so as to enable her to prove one of the fastest ships in the navy, not even excepting the Warrior—and as from her form of construction she will be very buoyant, even in bad weather, there is little doubt that all the anticipations respecting her will be realized. All the portholes are constructed on the improved principle and very narrow, admitting, however, the guns being trained to a high degree. The height of the port-sills from the water, at load draught, will be 8ft. 6in. All the decks are roomy and lofty, giving ample space for manoeuvring the guns. The following are the principal dimensions, &c., of the Lord Warren:—Length between the perpendiculars, 280 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 233 feet 11 inches; extreme breadth, 68ft. 9in.; breadth for tonnage, 57ft. 2in.; breadth moulded, 56ft. 4in.; depth in hold, 20ft. 9in.; draught of water—forward 24ft. 6in., aft 26ft.; displacement, in tons, 4,675; burthen, in tons, 4,067 26-94.

THE Hon. Hugh Hare has been appointed a Queen's foreign service messenger, in the place of Captain Hon. Henry Blackwood who has resigned from ill-health. MARSHAL MAGNAN, commander of the Paris garrison, is dead.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ALGERIA.

We again resume our Algerine sketches, but before describing the we extract a lively passage or two from a contemporary's correspondent's letter:—"The Emperor landed at Algiers on the morning of Wednesday, the 3rd of May. He received the constituted authorities and the foreign consuls, and at night there was a grand dinner and the foreign consuls of the Government. The whole town was illuminated, as you have heard. On the 4th his Majesty took a drive to the villages of El Biar and Ohirgass, and paid a visit to the monastery of the Trappists at Staoulli. Here, on what is termed in Arabic the 'Plain of the Tent,' took place, in 1830, the first regular engagement between Bourmont's invading army and Tarcoo-Arab forces of the Dey. The Turks were of course routed, and the way to Algiers thenceforth became easy. For many years following this sanguinary conflict, the fields about Staoulli were strewn with cannon balls, dented sabres, and fragments of shells. But in 1843, a concession of the field of battle was made by Louis Philippe to a community of Trappists. In the month of August of that year the sombre and laborious ascetics of La Trappe erected a little hut near the clump of palm-trees where once had been pitched the sumptuous pavilions of Ibrahim, the son-in-law of Hussein Dey, and the tributary boys of Oran and Constantine. The next day the good monks solemnised a mass for the repose of the souls of those who had fallen at Staoulli, and then tucked up their sleeves and went to work like beavers. They have never ceased to work, to pray, to clothe the naked and to feed the hungry, ever since; and they are as much respected by the Mussulmans as by the Christians. They had a hard time and a rough work; but their handiwork has prospered, and they have succeeded in transforming the sandy waste of Staoulli into a smiling garden. They now possess a well-built abbey, several farms, a large flour-mill worked by water power, several workshops for turning, sawing, tailoring, weaving, and dyeing, an orchard, a vineyard, and many hundred head of cattle. They are bee masters, agriculturists, and fishermen; they make capital pickles and preserves; they shoe horses, and make wheels; and dispense corn plaster and eye water to all who need those medicaments. They are exceedingly hospitable to strangers; and you may eat as succulent a dinner at La Trappe de Staoulli as at the best restaurant in Algiers. Among themselves, labour, and silence, and prayer—prayer, and labour, and silence—form the unvarying round of their lives. These are the lazy monks one reads about sometimes. They seem to take to their convict's life very kindly, and are sturdy and fresh-coloured friars, although the soup they have for dinner seems to have been made from a paving-stone boiled with a few pot-herbs in plenty of water. They solicit no alms from strangers; but, as you leave this house of work and prayer, you may buy, if you choose, a chaplet from the brother gatekeeper, which need not cost you more than half a franc.

"And this grim existence of the monkish labourers is contrasted with the deep blue southern sky, with the laughing and laughing of the vines trailing over the very bars of their cells, and big bunches of grapes pointing in at the embrasures with a 'come kiss me' with the air heavy and sensuous with the perfume of the choicest flowers. They never heed the sight and odours of a world which is rich, and gay, and luxuriant in its business to produce, and not to enjoy.



THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ALGERIA.—AN ARAB DANCE.

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"And this grim existence of the monkish labourers goes on under the deep blue southern sky, with the laughing Mediterranean laving the foot of their fields, with the vines trailing round the very bars of their cells, and big bunches of grapes peeping and pointing in at the embrasures with a 'come kiss me' look, and with the air heavy and sensuous with the perfume of orange trees and the choicest flowers. They never heed the sights and sounds and odours of a world which is rich, and gay, and luxurious. It is their business to produce, and not to enjoy.

"On the 5th, the Emperor, on foot, and accompanied only by Marshal MacMahon and an aide-de-camp or two, visited the lower part of the town, the artillery barracks, the admiralty, and the *bassin de radoub*—or graving-dock, I think it is, in English—at the mole. He also paid a visit to the permanent Exhibition of Algerian Products and Manufactures, to which has just been added a very gratifying exhibition of pictures in oil and water-colours. On the 6th the Emperor went, via Blidah, to the Agricultural Show at Bou-Farik, returning by Oued-el-Aleng, Koles, and the Daouda. The next day, after hearing at the cathedral, formerly the Great Mosque, a 'military mass,' solemnized by Monseigneur Pavy, bishop of Algiers, and which mass was of the conveniently brief duration known as a Saint Hubert or 'hunting' mass, his Majesty started, passing through Blidah again, and halting for a short time to be 'mayorized' for Milliana. He visited La Oufia, Moudja, Bou Roumi, El Assoun, Bourkika, and L'Oued Vesoul-Benla.

thrusts of the bayonet. Milliana was besieged a quarter of a century since by Abd-el-Kader, and relieved by General Changarnier. The hostile Emir is a pensioner of France; the reliever of Milliana died in Belgium a banished and proscribed man. But there have been stranger turns of Fortune's wheel in this strange clime. The gallant sons of the House of Orleans were basking in viceregal splendour in Algiers, when there came a swift steamer with the news that their father had fallen from his throne. They had to sail away from the shores of the France henceforth shut against them, and past the Englishman's fortress rock at Gibraltar, to the land of exile. And strangest of all is the story told of the famous captain who conquered this country for the last Bourbon King of France; he was forbidden even to take passage in a French ship. He got to Italy somehow, and the story runs that, wandering one day into

a café at Leghorn, he sat down at the same table with a venerable old Turk, with a long white beard and a turban of the shape and dimensions of a pumpkin. 'Surely I have seen you before,' remarked this ancient Osmanli, pausing between the puffs at his chibouk. 'It may be,' the other replied, unconsciously paraphrasing Mr. Macready in 'Werner.' 'I was a soldier, and am a beggar. I am Marshal Bourmont.' 'Allah is great!' remarked the venerable old gentleman, taking another pull at his pipe; 'I was the Dey of Algiers.' He made rather a jovial end of it, this savage old Dey; for he took away plenty of diamonds sewn up in his baggy inexpressibles. He was rather too fond, however, of inflating the bastinado on his numerous wives, and one of them ran away and became a *dame du comptoir* at a coffee-house in Naples.

"On the 8th the Emperor returned to Algiers by way of Marengo, an agricultural settlement founded in 1848—a large and prosperous village at the foot of the Beni Mensur Mountains. In the vicinity is the Lake of Halloula, where there is much good duck and swan hunting to be had. It is full, besides—so the Arabs say—of leeches, which must be slightly disagreeable to the ducks. As the swans, however, have black legs, the leeches, perhaps, take them for brothers, and are unaware of the plump and succulent white bosoms above water. On the 9th, the indefatigable and august sight-seer visited the Library, the Museum, the Cour Imperiale, the Hamette and Malette mosques, and the Franco-Arab College at Algiers, where French professors who speak Arabic do their very utmost to convince a perverse generation of little Mussulmans of the blessings of civilization. Whereupon the little Mussulmans go home to their pops and mammas to play about the court-yard and at rice, and are informed—frequently with a slipper smartly applied by way of enforcing the argument—that the Christians are sons of dogs and proteges of Satan. The efforts which the French have made to get hold of

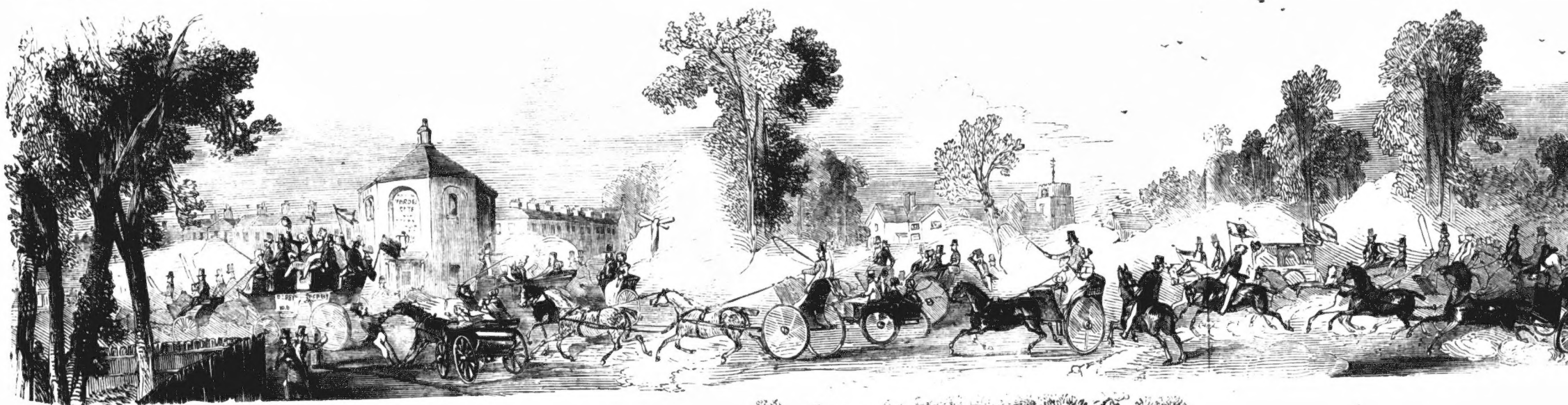
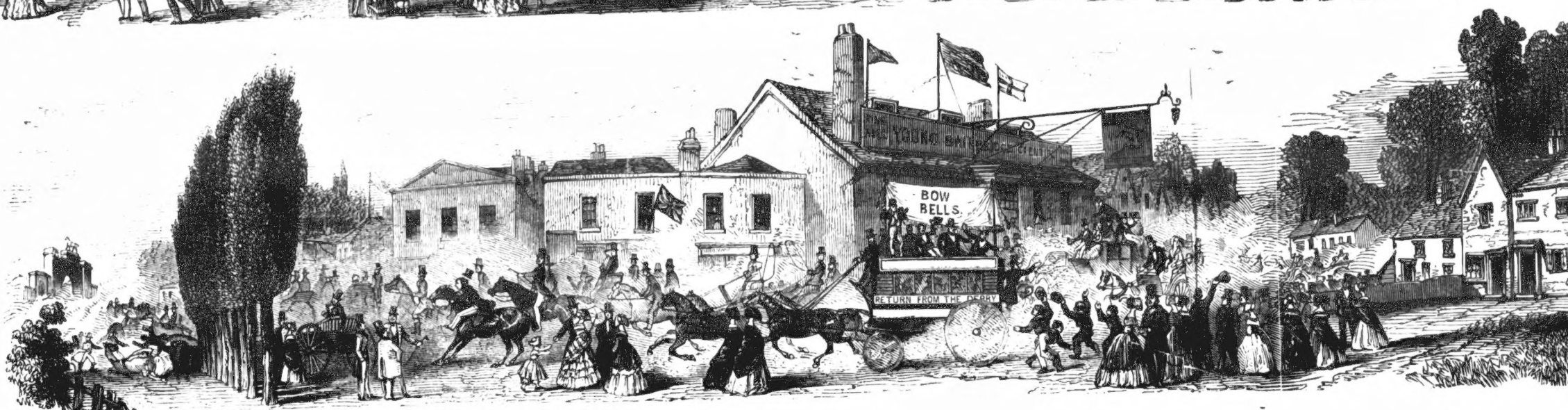
the rising generation of Mahomedans have been prodigious, most laudable, but mainly unsuccessful. They treat the pupils who come to them kindly, never striking them, whereas their parents thrash them like sacks; they give them an excellent education; but in the interior the case is still worse. The Arabs have a notion that their children should be taught in their own fashion. The Algerine sketches which we herewith give represent an Arab dance and an Arab sentry. The music accompanying the first is extremely rude and particularly discordant to the ear of a European; yet the scene is not devoid of considerable interest. The stolidity with which an Arab sentry sits upon his horse may well be judged from our second illustration.



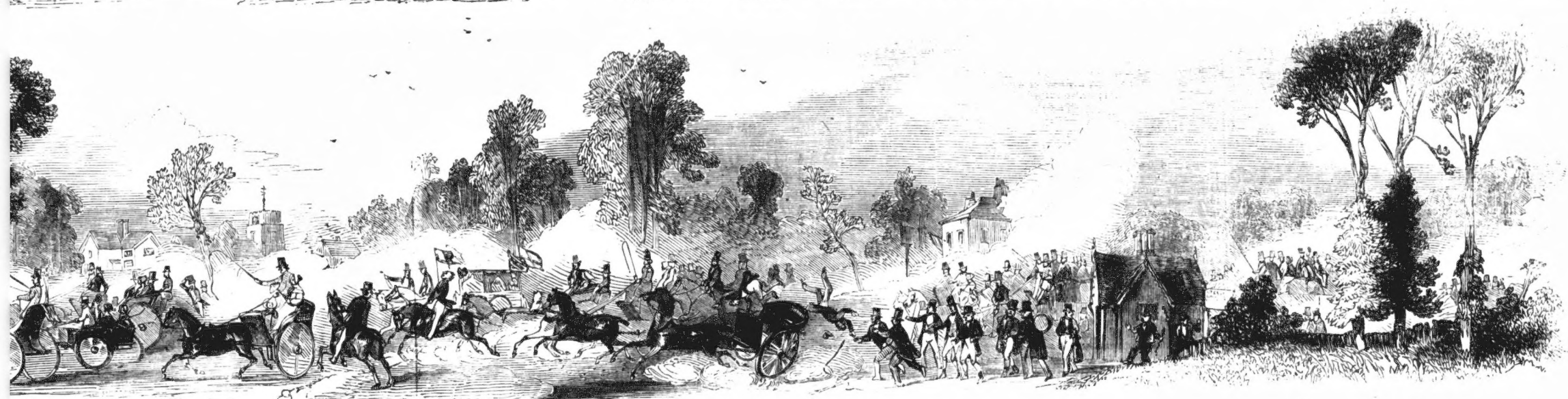
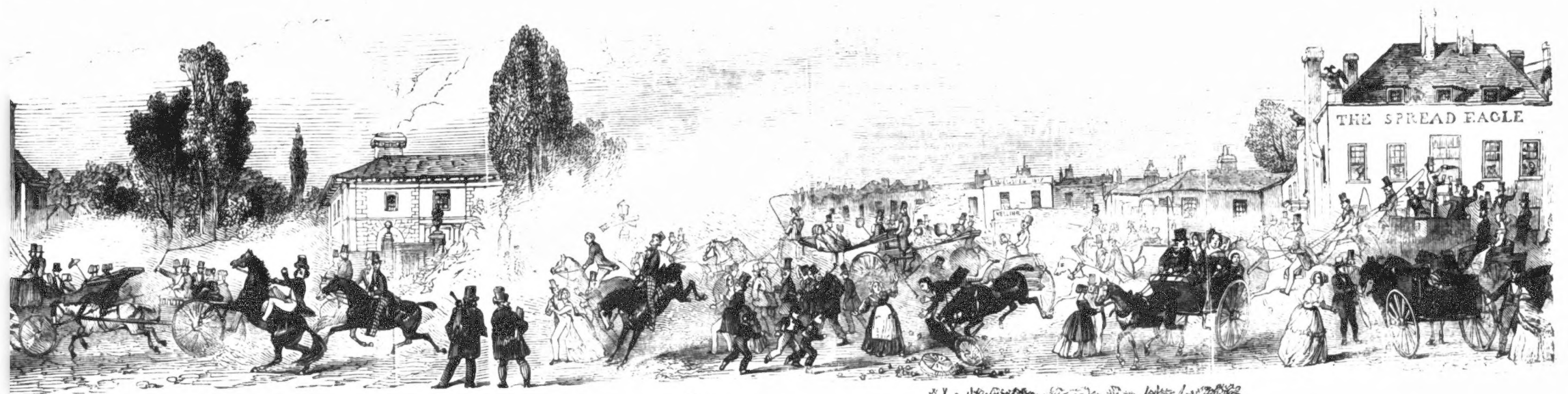
THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ALGERIA.—ARAB SENTRY.

Milliana is supposed to be the Malliana of the Romans, and until lately there were ruins, unmistakably Roman, in the very centre of the town; but these interesting remains have been demolished of the peccol to make room for the alignment, or straightening of the streets. Bas-reliefs, columns, capitals, and fragments of statues without number, buried in the court yards or built up in the walls of old Moorish houses, have also disappeared before this ruthless alignment, and very few relics, it is to be feared, have found their way to the gallery of antiquities under the hotel of the sub-division. There has been plenty of fighting here of course. Indeed, almost every square foot of ground which the French possess in Algeria has been won by so many

General News.



THE RETURN FROM THE DERBY.



THE RETURN FROM THE DERBY.

Theatricals, Music, etc.

HER MAJESTY'S.—The second representation of "Linda di Chamouni" on Saturday evening gave further proof of the extremely rare talents and capabilities of Mlle. de Murka, and more than confirmed the impressions created by her Lucia. When taken into account, the performance of the two arduous characters of Lucia and Linda—in both of which she has betokened the highest vocal and histrionic powers—will be found almost unprejudiced. The sensation Mlle. de Murka has already created is universal and profound. Signor Emanuele Carion, careful and correct, as usual, was a highly efficient Carlo (otherwise Visconti Sirval), and appears to be rapidly advancing in public estimation. Signor Scalone can but feel satisfied with his reception as Il Marchese. He is an admirable actor and buffo singer, and an artist in the fullest sense of the word. Signor Scalone may not be a Lablache, but he is a genial, natural, and humorous actor, with a fine voice, and excellent method. Signor Agnes has a firm resonant bass voice, and sings with a steadiness not often excelled. Signor Zocchi's voice is hardly of sufficient power to give proper effect to the character of Antonio, nor were his histrionic acquirements impressively exhibited in the celebrated "malediction." It is generally the case in this opera that the principals are provided with a sole of an attractive nature to begin with, and it is emphatically so with the contralto, Pierrot (Mlle. Grossi). The rich, equal, and exquisite tones of this young lady's voice began with the plaintive romance, "Carli luoghi," and was continued with infinite effect in the succeeding "Perga madre ando una figlia." Mlle. Grossi's phrasing is perfect as her voice, and her expression absolutely without blemish. Signor Cassoni and Mlle. Hedi completed the cast as L'Intendente and Maddalena. The scene for the first and third acts is a highly picturesque view of Mont Blanc, painted by the Messrs. Telbin, and the opera is put upon the stage in elegant taste. The choral forces were very proficient, and the band, under the industrious Signor Arditi, everything to be wished. "La Sonnambula" with Mlle. de Murka as Amina, was given on Tuesday, and on Thursday "Medea," comments upon which we reserve.

COVENT GARDEN.—On Tuesday, was performed (for the second time this season) Donizetti's favourite opera of "L'Elisir d'Amore." Adina, Mlle. Adeline Patti; Ducamara, Signor Ronconi; Belcoro, M. Cassier; and Nemorino, Signor Mario. On Thursday "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was presented. Rosina, Mlle. Adeline Patti; Figaro, Signor Ronconi; Bartolo, Signor Olamp; Basilio, Signor Tagliaflo; and Almaviva, Signor Mario. This evening (Saturday) Gounod's opera of "Faust" will be performed with the following cast:—Margherita, Mlle. Pauline Lecoq; Méphistophélès, Signor Atti; Valentin, Signor Grassani; and Faust, Signor Mario.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothorn again comes forward in a new character. As Lord Dundreary, we cannot say how many times he has stuttered over the epistle of his "brother Sam." Now he impersonates that mystic individual himself. The vehicle for this new impersonation is a three act piece, by Mr. John Oxenford, called "Brother Sam." The action of the first and second acts is represented as occurring in the house of a quiet easy citizen, named Trimbush, who has taken a villa at Scarborough for the summer season. Of this mansion, though Mr. Trimbush (Mr. Compton) is the responsible tenant, it soon becomes evident that Mrs. Trimbush (Miss Snowdon) is the absolute mistress. In vain does her pliant husband assert his right to invite any friend he pleases, and the Honourable Sam Slingby in particular. Mrs. Trimbush pertinaciously refuses to allow one of them to enter the house, and more especially the individual just named, who is described as the object of aversion, not only with herself, but with her younger sister Alice (Miss Nelly Moore), who is staying with them. In the midst of these matrimonial bickerings over the breakfast-table, the voice of the subject of their abhorrence and conversation is heard without, and before Mrs. Trimbush can do more than proclaim loudly that she is not at home, the younger brother to Lord Dundreary enters the apartment. The Hon. Sam Slingby (Mr. Sothorn) is evidently as great a top as his brother, but he is a top of another kind. Fair in complexion, with exceedingly light hair, and attired in a long white coat, a strong contrast to Dundreary is seen directly he appears. His characteristics are, however, those of the family. His memory is very treacherous, and innumerable are the blunders which he commits in consequence. Sam Slingby, if not a man of the utmost refinement, preserves something like the externals of good breeding, but he is utterly devoid of principle, and has no hesitation in trying to improve his pecuniary prospects by any kind of cheat which most readily presents itself to his not very creative mind. Nevertheless, some good quality must have been discovered in his disposition by the keen bright eyes of Miss Alice, or such a bewitching young lady would not have tried to win his heart. When "Sam" arrives he has not money enough to pay the cabman who has brought his box from the station, and he does not hesitate to borrow 10s. from the young lady, to defray his immediate expenses. The object of his visit is quickly seen to be indicative of his character. Having received many liberal remittances from his uncle, Mr. Jonathan Rumbelow (Mr. Buckstone), he shows his gratitude by a bold attempt to bamboozle his kind relative, when the next application in that quarter is refused, without some proof is afforded of an intention to reform. Brother Sam asserts that he is married, has a beautiful baby and a charming house; but with the money which he has sent him in consequence comes a less agreeable communication. As his uncle has been for years laid up with the gout at Birmingham, Sam Slingby has thought himself perfectly safe in painting with the most vivid colours imagination could supply the charms of the beautiful wife and extensive grounds attached to his residence at Scarborough. The sudden convalescence of his uncle, and the intelligence that he is coming at once to Scarborough on a visit of three days, places the fraud-praising nephew in a very embarrassing predicament. Rushing to his friend Trimbush, he seeks to enlist his sympathies by telling his story and asking for aid. The house is placed at his disposal, but Mrs. Trimbush refuses to be borrowed for three days, and the whole scheme would fall to the ground if Alice did not volunteer to act the part of the wife that is wanted for the discomfiture of the marriage pretence, and he trusts that the desire to see the nephew single again, may be at once gratified by a confession of the truth. It so occurs, however, that his little project is unexpectedly foiled. Alice refuses to enact the part of a strew, the good-hearted old gentleman, who is delighted to see his nephew so comfortably housed, is even more charmed with the amiability of the wife, and he announces his intention to prolong his stay for weeks, months, may possibly years. The great dilemma in which Sam Slingby has plunged himself is now apparent. The demand for a baby to be produced may be, and indeed is, satisfactorily encountered by the production of Mrs. Trimbush's infant, but the impossibility of the deception being maintained for any long period, even if the intractable Mrs. Trimbush does not betray the secret, is so evident that the hopes of getting out of the scrape appear to be very slight indeed. At this eventful crisis the sweet-tempered Alice agrees to accept Sam Slingby for a husband in reality, and when Lord Dundreary sends a telegram to dissuade him from matrimony, the forgiving uncle is delighted to send back a reply, endorsed by the applause of the audience, laconically announcing "Sam's accepted." Mr. Sothorn has bestowed infinite

pains on his part, and he acts it with all his usual marked attention to extreme minuteness of detail. Mr. Buckstone, as the genial, kind-hearted old Uncle Rumbelow, so named for the obvious chance it gives "Sam" of calling him "Rummy" at every opportunity, sustained, with his unflagging spirit and unabated drollery, a part that could hardly be considered capable of displaying the utmost ability of the actor. Mr. Compton, as the hen-pecked husband, Trimbush, gives a quaint presentation of a very old dramatic portrait; and Miss Snowdon, as the dominant Mrs. Trimbush, entitled herself to high commendation for the careful and unexaggerated performance of a familiar character often greatly overacted. Miss Nelly Moore has, however, the pleasantest part in the piece, and the charming style in which she played it must have been felt as rendering valuable aid to the slight thread of interest which linked the three acts together. The applause at the end was hearty. In hand when the curtain fell, and the success of "Brother Sam" may be pronounced indisputable. On page 813 we give a portrait of Miss Nelly Moore, a more charming actress than whom we should have much difficulty in finding on the stage at the present day.

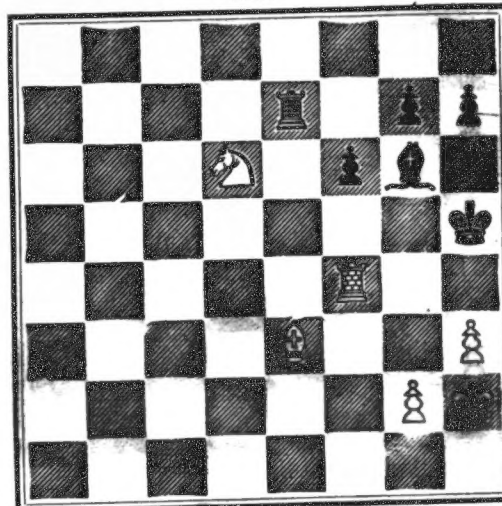
ST. JAMES'S.—A new "sensational" drama was produced at this theatre on Monday evening, under the title of "Eleanor's Victory," and founded on that popular novel by Miss Braddon. The work of recasting the material in a dramatic mould has been nearly performed by Mr. John Oxenford, and the original pattern has not undergone much change in the process. The whole interest, however, is centred in Eleanor, who, as embodied by Miss Herbert, retains all the promise, though losing much of the sympathy, which influenced the reader. The intensity of expression which the actress has at command, and the rare power of delineating the strongest feeling of vindictive hatred with the utmost refinement of manner, communicate a force to her denunciations, and a terrible reality to her emotions, which could not fail to impress the spectator. It may be doubted whether those who had come unprepared by a perusal of the novel clearly understood the portmanteau with which each clue to the offender had been followed up, or could fully appreciate the illustration, even as vividly given, of a stern severity of purpose; but there could be no hesitation in recognizing the thorough grasp of the character which Miss Herbert had acquired, nor the artistic completeness of the entire assumption. The object of her vengeance, Lancelot Barrell, the young man only to be recognized by the restless black eyes and the heavy moustache, found a very characteristic representative in Mr. H. J. Montague, who played a difficult part in a very unobtrusively effective manner. Mr. Arthur Stirling is the good-natured Dick Thornton, the amateur scene-painter, who renders Eleanor so much service as an amateur detective; but the special characteristics that distinguish him in print are here scarcely to be detected, and the actor could do no more than render him a cheerful specimen of a disappointed lover. Mr. Frederick Robinson presents the secondarily Barndon in sufficiently dark colours, and the elements of comedy are only preserved in the bright portraiture of Major Leonard, and his wife, cleverly depicted by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, the gentleman indulging in a constant chuckle of self-satisfaction, and the lady recalling her early conquests with titters of self-congratulation. The scenery provided by Mr. Grieve is in good taste. Vigorous approbation, from a well-filled house, not only attested the success of the adaptation, but brought all the principal performers before the curtain, and excited a howl from a private box in recognition of a call for the author. Miss Braddon was present in a private box on the opposite side to that from which the response was made; but the claims of the novelist to remembrance were apparently considered identical with those of the adaptor.

ALEXANDRA.—That well-known resort, known as Highbury Barn, can now boast of an addition in the exceedingly handsome Alexandra Theatre, which renders the entire establishment absolutely complete. Highbury Barn has, of course, a large number of enthusiastic patrons in its immediate neighbourhood, but pilgrims in abundance from the far west, south, and east, find that road leading to the Terpsichorean, and now dramatic shrine hard by "Merrie Islington," an uncommonly pleasant one to travel. Mr. Giovannelli has opened his season with spirit by introducing the burlesque of "Ernani; or, the Horn of a Dilemma," written by Mr. William Brough, and played for the first time on Saturday evening. The 21st instant. Mr. Robert Souter's farce, "Never Taste Wine at the Docks," heads the bill, and at once brings into notice the capabilities of Mr. J. G. Taylor, a most valuable member of the company. Mr. Alfred Sanger, as Othello, the Grenadier, and Miss Josephine Ruth, as his devoted sweetheart, Selina, contribute largely to the satisfactory performance of the farce. Miss Fanny Gwynne's quiet, unaffected, and lady-like manner will, doubtless, soon have a better opportunity of proclaiming itself than in such parts as Mrs. Barnabas Peasey. Mr. Shephard and Mr. H. Westland personated Mr. Peasey and Charles Chimmer. In the burlesque Miss Rachel Sanger is the representative of the outlawed hero, and about her performance there is a graceful delicacy and refinement very rarely met with in burlesque assumptions of the present day. Miss Josephine Ruth is a dashing Don Carlos, and Miss K. Edwin, as Elvira, makes, perhaps, the most extensive vocal display in the burlesque. Mrs. Oatfield is also most valuable in this department, and as Jacinta, the duenna, joins in the concerted music with great steadiness. Mr. Brough produces much genuine fun by constant allusions to the "old Castilian hambug" in connexion with Don Ray Gomez de Silva (Mr. J. G. Taylor), capably acted by this Protean member of the Alexandra troupe. Mr. E. Danvers gives a minor-qualitative portrait of the conventional high-pressure minor-theatrical bandit. He plays Scampa, Ernani's vagabond lieutenant. Mr. Alfred Sanger as Jago, De Silva's man, realizes "the passion of fear" with laughable fidelity when in the hands of the brigands. As a literary work "Ernani" will conduce materially to Mr. Brough's fame. A very well arranged ballet (by Madame Robie) commences the piece; and the first set scene by Messrs. Broadfoot and Gowie, representing the mountain stronghold of Ernani, and De Silva's Oath in the distance, is extremely effective; as, also, are the Court of Columns, and the final tableau, the palace gardens of Don John.

DEATH OF SAM COLLINS.—It is with regret we announce the death of Mr. Samuel Vagg, better known to the musical world as Sam Collins, Irish vocalist, and proprietor of the Sam Collins's Music Hall, Islington-green, which event took place shortly before eight o'clock on Thursday evening week. The hall was partly filled with people, the occasion being the benefit of Mr. T. K. Sims, comic vocalist. When the announcement was made from the stage of Mr. Collins's death the audience dispersed, and the hall was immediately closed. The deceased had been suffering for some days from gout, which flew to the neck, and combined with dropsy, unexpectedly terminated in his death. The deceased was in his thirty-ninth year. He was buried on Monday last at Kensal-green cemetery. Throughout the whole time from Islington to Paddington the road may be said to have been lined with people to view the mournful procession pass; and never before was such universal sympathy paid to a departed comic singer. The principal mourners were Mr. Harry Sydney, Mr. B. Dana, and Mr. Harry Copeland. Nearly every member of the profession in London, as well as music-hall proprietors, were present, among whom we observed—Messrs. Bann, Critchfield, Vance, Steele, Bloman, Wiltson, George Allen, Harding, Fancourt, Mr. and Mrs. Leggett, Mrs. F. R. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Miles, John and Emma Ward, Morris Abrahams, C. Holman, George Sadler, Joe Allen, Lingard, Barlow, and numerous others.

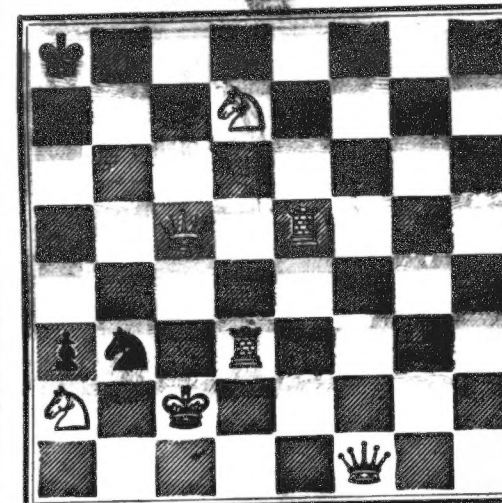
Chess.

PROBLEM No. 266.—By "C. C. C." of Haverhill.
Black.



White to move, and mate in four moves.
(Suggested by Mr. Ranger.)

Position from the Old Masters.
PROBLEM No. 267.—By D'ORVILLE.
Black.



White forces Black to mate him in ten moves, or to stalemate him in nine moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 266.

- | White. | Black. |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Kt to K 6 (ch) | 1. Kt to K B 4 (d) |
| 2. Q takes Q P | 2. P or B to Q 5 (c, d, e) |
| 3. P mates | |
| 1. | (a) 1. B takes Kt |
| 2. Q to Q Kt 8 (ch) | 2. K moves |
| 3. P mates | |
| 1. | (b) 2. R takes P (ch) |
| 2. Q takes B, mating | |
| 3. | (c) 2. K takes Kt |
| 2. Q to Q 7, mating | |
| 3. | (d) 2. R takes Kt P |
| 2. Q takes K P, mating | |
| 3. | (e) 2. B to Q 4 |
| 2. Q takes B, mating | |

A neat variation to the above Problem can be made by White, for the first move, playing R takes P (ch).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 267.

- | White. | Black. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Q to K B 5 (ch) | 1. K takes Q |
| 2. K R takes K P (dis ch) | 2. Kt takes B |
| 3. K R to K B 6 (ch) | 3. K takes R |
| 4. Kt to K B 5 (ch) | 4. K to R 4 |
| 5. Q R mates | |
| 1. K to Q B 6 | 1. K takes P (a, b) |
| 2. Kt to K Kt 2 | 2. K takes Kt, or Q 5 |
| 3. Q mates | |
| 1. | (a) 1. K takes Kt |
| 2. K to Q 5 | 2. Any move |
| 3. Q mates | |
| 1. | (b) 1. K to K 4 |
| 2. Kt to K Kt 4 (ch) | 2. K to any square |
| 3. Q mates | |

THE LATE CAPTAIN SPEAKE.—A fine bust of the late Captain Speake has just been cast in bronze at the Coalbrookdale works. It is from a plaster cast taken of the deceased shortly after his sudden and melancholy death, while out shooting near Bath, at which city the British Association for the Advancement of Science was at the time holding its annual Congress. The bust is by M. E. Gardie.

DYSPYRIA AND STY.—A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. Phelps, Brown. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally useful in cases of Fim, as of Dyspepsia, and the ingredients may be obtained of any Herbalist. Sent free to all on receipt of four stamps to prepay postage, &c. This work of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illustrated in colour, also treats on Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver Complaints, General Debility, and gives the best known Herbal Remedies for their positive and permanent cure. Address, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, 4, King-street, Covent-garden, London.—[Advertisement.]

HARMONIUMS. at 24 1/2, 25 1/2, and upwards. Pianofortes, full compass, of four staves, at 12 1/2, 13 1/2, and upwards. Also all other Musical Instruments, at the lowest possible prices. At E. Frost's Warehouse, 263, Whitechapel-road. Price-lists post-free.—Advertisement.

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

MANSLION HOUSE.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO INFLUENCE.—Henry William Godfrey, who was arrested on a warrant, was brought before the Lord Mayor on remand charged with conspiring with a man not in custody, to obtain a piano for 250 guineas, from Messrs. Moore, of Bishopsgate-street, under the pretence of Mr. Nasta, solicitor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Bramwell, for the defence. On the 21st of January last the prisoner called at the shop of Messrs. Moore, and said he wanted a piano on hire for his own use, selected one, for the hire of which he was to pay 60s. a quarter, and being asked for a reference he gave the name of Mr. Kennard, 3, De street, Adelphi, whom he described as an iron-merchant. The piano was sent to 7, York-terrace, Vine-street, Lambeth. On application to Kennard he gave a satisfactory account of the prisoner, and the piano was forwarded on the 24th of January to the address the latter had given. About a month afterwards, on the prisoner sending a man to the address, to take the instrument, it was not there, and the prisoner pointed out that he had sent it to a friend, but refused to say where he had sent it. The inquiry being made as to Mr. Kennard, who had given the reference, it transpired that his real name was John Nash; that he resided in Fenchurch-street, Lambeth; and that the piano had been pawned at the shop of Mr. Attenborough, in Great-street, South, the day after it was sent to his lodgings. He told the pawnbroker that the instrument had cost £750, and that he wanted £50 upon it. The pawnbroker agreed to receive on condition of the prisoner bringing a receipt for its purchase, which would show that it had not been sent on hire. The prisoner, who gave the name of Fisher, and was accompanied by another man calling himself Nasta, procured what appeared to be a receipt for the purchase of the piano, which the pawnbroker delivered ten guineas upon it. Evidence was given that the person in De street, Adelphi, assuming the name of Kennard, and who had given the reference as to the prisoner's respectability, known by another name, and was intimate with the man Nash, who accompanied him to the pawnbroker's when the instrument was pledged. Lord Mayor committed the prisoner to the Old Bailey for trial.

BOW STREET.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—A good-looking, well-dressed young man, remarkably fair complexion, light curly hair, and jaunty manner, who was the obviously assumed name of Jeff Davis, was charged with being drunk at the Quarrier-cross Station, assisting the railway officers, throwing a boot at the head of a police-inspector, and assisting a constable on duty at Bow-street. John Bennett, a porter employed at the railway station, deposed that about ten minutes past twelve on the previous night he saw the defendant "rolling about the platform," quite drunk, apparently trying to get into a train in motion. Witness prevented him from rising in this way, and inquired where he wanted to go to. He replied "New Cross." Witness advised him to take a cab, as he was not fit to be trusted in a railway carriage, and offered to put him in one of the private vehicles connected with the station. He refused to go, and declined to leave the station. Every effort was made to induce him to do so, but he became violent and abusive, struck witness with his fist, and then threw a boot at the head of the police-inspector, and also threw the boot at the head of the witness. He was then taken to the station, and the witness being unable to restrain him, he was given into custody. This evidence was confirmed by Messrs. Williams, another railway official, and the police constable who took the defendant to Bow-street, and where, he said, defendant behaved in a most riotous manner, using language which he said the constables on duty were unaccustomed to hear. He continued to use the same language until he was taken to the station, where he was put in a cell. He was then taken to the station, and the witness being unable to restrain him, he was given into custody. This evidence was confirmed by Messrs. 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Law and Police.

POLICE COURT
MANSION HOUSE

BOW STREET.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

ASSAULT ON A "LAGUNA" MOON.—James Dowling, attendant at Dr Hamilton's Anatomical Museum, Oxford-street, was summoned for assaulting Mr Thomas Woolham, a student in a house decorator. Mr Dowling appeared before the magistrate, and stated that Dr Hamilton had ordered him to take down more old sets of anatomical figures were exhibited. Instructions were given by a young passing to go in and hear him; but interference was only a sham, the fact being that in an adjoining room there was what was called the model of the Florentine Venus—a nude figure, which persons were required to pay 6d. to inspect. Mr Thomas Woolham said, that on the day week he was painting Dr Hamilton's museum when he was invited in by a tinter to hear a lecture. He went in and found that the lecture was devoted to some of the medical profession. He was about to leave the place, but before doing so he happened to look at one of the models. The defendant came up to him and said, "You are asked in to hear a lecture, and not to see this." He told him to go away, and he told the defendant if the mode was used it would be covered up. The defendant then advanced upon him, pushed him roughly, and tore his coat. As soon as he procured to escape, the defendant came left the place. In reply to questions the complainant said he noticed a very disgusting model, and he gave a description, which is sent for publication. A witness having corroborated

MARYLEBONE

WORSLEY STREET.

Mrs. Anna Langens—William Sykes was charged with assaulting and beating Anna Langens. Complainant, Mrs. Dabbs and young married woman, stated that while passing along the Whitechapel-road, her attention was drawn to a group of persons round a shop in which she soon ascertained an auction was going on. Requiring a parlor rug she stepped to the door-way for the purpose of examining some articles hanging there, but was almost immediately hustled onward to the interior where persons were bidding and she felt unable to take off any place or goods. She urged her maid to go on at her door, but the man standing by her door urged her to go on to it, at the same time reminding, "I don't think he will let you have it though, for he's in the trade himself." Ultimately, however, it was knocked down to her (complainant) for 35s. She paid for it, and then it was announced that the auction was over for the day. When she showed the cloth to her husband's tailor he told her it was not worth more than 17s. Subsequently she received a letter from the said auctioneer, stating that he had sold the rug for 35s. 6d. and that she had been deceived in her purchase, the same time requesting her money might be returned, less 5s., which sum she was willing to forego, and besides as a self-inflicted and well-deserved penalty for her folly. She replied to the latter was a volley of abuse followed by the auctioneer complained of; he told her that he would not give her a "half-penny," and that he should like to have the "skinning of her back." She phoned, and the auctioneer called at her house and told her she paid 35s. 6d. for it. She told two police-constables, one of whom accompanied her to the shop; but the door was closed in their faces. Eventually she got back the 5s. of her money. Constable 45, H Division, said that on the 15th, complainant came to him while on duty and said she had been assaulted under the circumstances now sworn to by Mr. Her. She was nearly covered with black bruises. She went with her to the "station." Defendant was called for and appeared. He was asked to state what he said to him. He said that he had no recollection of the matter.

On the following Monday he obtained an interview with the defendant, who gave his address—not that where the disturbance occurred, which is 36A, Whitechapel-road. Mr. Cooke here asked: What is really going on there? Constable: A mock auction, sir; the complainant came respecting it are very many; people say the things they buy are not worth a quarter of the money they pay for them. Two respectable gentlemen are now present for the purpose of exposing the defendant's shop. Defendant said it was not my shop—it belongs to Mr. Dabbs. She said complainant called me a swindler and other names; my governor gave me 10s. 6d. She said that was nothing to me. I only put my hands on her shoulders and said, "Now that you have got your money go away. Sit at home." She used to abuse in my presence. Complainant: I did not do so with all. Mr. Cooke (to defendant): Have you any witnesses? Defendant: Yes, Mr. Dabbs promised to be present. Defendant: I am not selling on commission. Mr. Cooke (to clerk): Have you a license? Defendant: Yes, sir (showing one). Mr. Sarkis: This license you sit sell elsewhere, not in the Whitechapel-road. [A penalty is attached to this.] Mr. Cooke: This

A writ some time indirectly suppresses the activities of the boy, who, at 10 years of age, pale emaciated, and ragged, was charged by the authorities of Shroton—Workhouse with stealing a variety of articles, the property principally of the inmates. A constable stated that a few days since the boy had been brought to this court by the police for sleeping in the open street in violation of the laws of the county; he represented to the magistrate he was without either home or parents, and that, consequently, by order of the court, he was received into the workhouse mentioned. One of the officials said that on the day preceding the boy was missed from the ward where he slept, and that a search was made among the contents of the workhouse, which disclosed concealed among some trunks (This witness produced papers, the contents of which were exposed to view in the witness box. A more miscellaneous collection cannot be well imagined—a key of the workhouse, a razor, two tin canisters holding a small quantity of tea, small pieces of soap, etc., were among them, all wrapped in paper and battened down with the delinquent's laces.) How the child got out of the building did not appear. A female daily respectable-looking woman here claimed to know the boy, and she said that she saw him every day as he went about the neighborhood as a hawker, and that she could easily see how it would be impossible to keep him at home or at school, by means of the man he would get into the street, and during her recent acquaintance with the infant then in court, he had absented himself twice. He was well fed and clothed, but always disposed of his dress, and would never say to whom. His father had used every effort to control and reclaim him, but it appeared that he would "go to the wall." The Judge intimated that he should try his hand at effecting a cure, and ordered the boy's imprisonment, which sentence was disregarded, until followed by an order that before discharged six stripes with a birch rod would be inflicted.

SOUTHWARRS

LAMBERT

DEATH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—On Monday, on a charge entered on one of the police-books against William Turner, for being drunk and incapable, being carried, it was stated to Mr. Partridge that the prisoner had died in the station-house in Carter-street. The magistrate requested some explanation on the matter, when George Taylor, 105 F, said that on Saturday night, at about half-past nine, he was out drinking, and that he saw a man lying on the pavement, apparently drunk. He removed him to the station-house, and then charged him with being drunk and incapable, so that care might be taken of him and that was all he knew of it. Mr. Partridge: You are sure he was drunk? Witness: Quite sure, your worship; he smelt very strong of liquor. Sergeant Lock: 7 F, what time was he taken to the station-house? Witness: My own date was the time he was locked up until the time of his death, which took place about six on Sunday evening. He (the witness) was on duty at the station on the Sunday afternoon, when the deceased was heard to speak about his wife and family, and no suspicion was excited, until a very short time before, when witness entered the cell and found him dead. He knew that he was dead, and he seemed to have his resting on them. He instantly sent for a doctor, and on the arrival of that gentleman he pronounced him quite dead. Mr. Partridge: You say he had been brought into the station-house at half past nine o'clock on Saturday night; was time was the doctor sent for? Sergeant Lock: Not until Sunday evening. How was that? It was not until Sunday evening, your worship, that the doctor was sent for, and spent a short time with him. I suppose an inquest will be held on the body.—Yes, your worship; information has been forwarded to the coroner.

ILLUSTR SMOKING.—Mr. William Henry Jackson, of No. 49, Prince square, Kensington-cross, was summoned by Mr. T. Bent, on behalf of the South Western Railway Company, for unlawfully smoking certain tobacco in a second-class carriage. It appeared from the evidence that, on the 18th inst., immediately after a train had left the Wandsworth Station for Watford, the defendant, who was about sixteen persons in the carriage, was in his pipe, and commenced smoking. An elderly man remarked to him: "Can you not desist for ten minutes?" He made some rude reply and said that if the ladies did not object he should not desist; for him a lady then said that she very strongly objected to smoking. The defendant replied, "Those who don't like it may jump it." He continued to smoke, as the lady explained to the magistrate, very coarse tobacco and in his pipe. At this time one of his pipes fell out of his pocket and the passengers then got out of the carriage, and Mr. Bent happened to go in, his position on the line being unknown to the defendant. After the train had started he was about to resume smoking, and lit a match, when Mr. Bent spoke to him. The defendant was very abusive to Mr. Bent and said he had not seen him smoking. The lady, however, who had remained in the carriage informed Mr. Bent that she had seen him light and smoke and had jumped on the way to Vauxhall. The defendant's answer to the case was that he thought smoking was universally allowed on the line, and that if Mr. Bent had performed his duty properly he would have summoned a gentleman who was smoking on the platform at Vauxhall. Mr. Bent said if the gentleman had not given a false name and address, he would have been summoned. He then told the defendant. The magistrate expressed his opinion that Jackson was guilty of smoking in a carriage and been a persistent smoker, and on objection and been made to it. The defendant, who was fined 5s. and costs, paid the money.

White.
... and mate in four moves.
... by Mr. Bainger]

from the Old Masters.
No. 257.—By D'ORVILLE.

1992

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A black and white photograph of a chessboard. The board is partially visible, showing a grid of squares. Several chess pieces are placed on the board: a knight on the top left, a king in the center, a queen on the left, a rook on the bottom left, and a crown on the bottom center. The pieces are dark and have a textured appearance. The background is a light, mottled grey.

White.
mate him in ten moves, or to stalemate
him in nine moves.

of PROXY No. 261.

1. Kt to KB4 (a)
2. P or B like Q (b, c, d, e)

- (a) 1. B takes Kt
2. K moves

- (b) 2. R takes P (ch)

- (d) 2. B takes K1 P

- (c) 2. B to Q 4

above Problem can be made by White,
or B takes F (ch).

OF PROBLEM No. 261.

1. K takes Q
2. Kt takes I
3. K takes B
4. K to R 4

OF PROBLEM No. 263.

1. K takes P (a, b)
2. K takes Kt, or Q, b

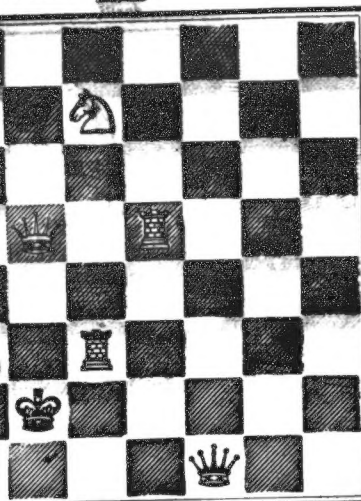
- (a) 1. K takes Kt
2. Any move

- (b) 1. K to K 4
2. K to any square

SPARK—A fine bust of the late Captain in bronze at the Coalbrookdale works. The man of the deceased shortly after his sudden death while out shooting near Bath, at which city the bust is now on exhibition in connection with the Advancement of Science was also at the Congress. The bust is by M. le Garder. **SPARK**—A fine bust of the late Captain in bronze at the Coalbrookdale works. The man of the deceased shortly after his sudden death while out shooting near Bath, at which city the bust is now on exhibition in connection with the Advancement of Science was also at the Congress. The bust is by M. le Garder.

[illegible]

Chess.

No. 266.—By "C. O. C." of Haverhill.
Black.White.
to move, and mate in four moves.
[Proposed by Mr. Bainger]Positions from the Old Masters.
Problem No. 267.—By D'ORVILLE.
Black.White.
Black to mate him in ten moves, or to stalemate
him in nine moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 261.

Black.
1. Kt to K B 4 (c)
2. P or B to K 8 (d, e, f, g)(a) 1. B takes Kt
2. K moves

(b) 2. R takes P (ch)

(c) 2. K takes Kt

(d) 2. B takes Kt P

(e) 2. B to Q 4

To the above Problem can be made by White,
playing R takes P (ch).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 262.

1. K takes Q
2. Kt takes B
3. K takes R
4. K to R 4

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 263.

1. K takes P (a, b)
2. K takes Kt, or Q 5(a) 1. K takes Kt
2. Any move(b) 1. K to K 4
2. K to any square

CAPTAIN SPEARS—A fine bust of the late Captain Spears, cast in bronze at the Coalbrookdale works. It was cast at the deceased shortly after his sudden death, while out shooting near Bath, at which city it was for the Advancement of Science was at its annual Congress. The bust is by M. le Garde. It is a rare case for these distressing complaints is now treated on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, Dr. P. Phelps, Brown. The prescription was furnished him in a manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make cured everybody who has used it, never having failed in equally some cases of Flu, or of Dyspepsia, and the contained of any Herbalist. Sent free to all on receipt of postage, &c. This work of 48 octavo pages, treated in colour, also treats on Consumption, Bronchitis, for their positive and permanent cure. Address, Dr. O. King-street, Covent-garden, London.—(Advertisement.)

Also all other Musical Instruments, at the lowest possible prices. Warehouse, 363, Whitechapel-road. Price-lists post-free.

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

MANLION HOUSE.

CHARGE OF COMPROMISE TO DEBAUCHERY—Henry William Godfrey, who had been arrested on a warrant, was brought before the Lord Mayor on remand, charged with conspiring with a man not in custody, to obtain a piano-forte, worth £35 guineas, from Messrs. Moore, of Bishopsgate-street, under false pretences. Mr. Neate, solicitor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Bramwell defended. On the 21st of January last the prisoner called at the shop of Messrs. Moore, and said he wanted a piano on hire for his own use. He selected one, for the hire of which he was to pay 50s. a quarter, and on being asked for a reference he gave the name of Mr. Kennard, 3, Darnley-street, Adelphi, whom he described as an hon. member. The piano was sent to 7, York-terrace, Vine-street, Lambeth. On application to Mr. Kennard he gave a satisfactory account of the prisoner, and the piano was forwarded on the 24th of January to the address the latter had given. About a month afterwards, on the prisoner sending a man to the same address, to tune the instrument, it was not there, and the prisoner explained that he had lent it to a friend, but refused to say where he lived. On inquiry being made as to Mr. Kennard, who had given the reference, it transpired that his real name was John Nash; that he resided in Penion-street, Lambeth; and that the prisoner had pawned the piano at the shop of Mr. Attenborough, in Greek-street, Soho, the last day of May; it was sent to his lodgings. He told the prisoner that the last payment had cost £70 or £80, and that he wanted £40 upon it. The pawnbroker agreed to receive it on condition of the prisoner bringing a receipt for its purchase, which would show that it had not been lent on hire. The prisoner, who gave the name of Faber, and was accompanied by another man, calling himself Nash, produced what appeared to be a receipt for the purchase of the piano, upon which the pawnbroker advanced ten guineas upon it. Evidence was given that the person in Duke-street, Adelphi, assuming the name of Kennard, and who had given the reference as to the prisoner's respectability, was known by another name, and was identical with the man Nash, who accompanied him to the pawnbroker's shop, where the instrument was pledged. The Lord Mayor committed the prisoner to the Old Bailey for trial.

BOW STREET.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY—A good-looking, well-dressed young man, of remarkably fair complexion, light curly hair, and janty manner, who gave the obviously assumed name of Jeff Davis, was charged with being drunk at the Queen's Cross Station, assaulting the railway officers, throwing his boot at the head of a police-inspector, and assaulting a constable on duty at Bow-street. John Bennett, an officer employed at the railway station, deposed that at about ten minutes past twelve on the previous night he saw the defendant "rolling about the platform," quite drunk, apparently trying to get into a train in motion. Witnesses prevented him from risking his life in this way, and secured where he could go to. He replied, "New Cross." Witnesses advised him to take a cab, as he was not fit to be trusted in a railway carriage, and offered to put him in one of the private vehicles connected with the station. He refused to go, and declined to leave the station. Every effort was made to induce him to leave quietly, but he became violent and abusive, struck witnesses with his cane (the blow just missing his face and taking his shoulder), and also twice in the breast. At last he was got into the inspector's office, and all civil remonstrance being useless, he was given into custody. This evidence was confirmed by Thomas Williams, another railway official, and the police-constable who took the defendant to Bow-street, and where, he said, the defendant behaved in a most riotous manner, using language which even the constables on duty were unaccustomed to hear. He continued to molest the last two witnesses and a gentleman who was with them. He broke his stick in striking at witnesses, and finally, taking off his boot, he threw it at the head of the inspector, who was taking the charge on the sheet. During the whole of this evidence the defendant continued to smile very pleasantly. Mr. Flowers: Do you wish to ask any questions? I suppose you did not know what you were about. Defendant: I beg your pardon. I was as sober as I am now. Do not think these people, as I should certainly strike anybody who attempted to prevent my reaching my fair. Here is my return ticket. What right had they to impose me? Mr. Flowers: They were really doing you a great service, if you value your life at all. The witness Bennett seems to me to have behaved with the greatest kindness to you, in return for which you assaulted him repeatedly; and even at the station, when you had the option of leaving quietly, you indulged in filthy language and assault the inspector. Even if the witnesses had not said you were drunk, I should know that you must have been. Defendant: I dare say my language was pretty strong. I have been to the West India, and the language in vogue there would rather astonish the people here, no doubt. (A laugh.) I don't profess to be ever reduced in my style of utterance; but it is a matter of taste—taste of nature, I may say—an adjective "refining nature." (Laughter.) But I am happy to say that the natives of India are incapable of insulting a man about, drunk or sober, as I was last night, to say nothing about depriving a man of the privilege of using his return ticket. Look at my hat (producing the article, which certainly bore traces of rough usage). There's a hat for a gentleman. (Laughter.) Mr. Flowers: I must say you appear to treat the matter very lightly. Only a few months ago I found a gentleman lying on a constable's blow in the ribs, as a joke. I have no doubt he was only in fun; but police-officers, while smiling from the force of the blow, are unable to see the force of the joke. Now, in your case, the constable was down on you, and even now you don't appear to be able to appreciate their tendency. Defendant (smiling in his rage again): No, upon my life, I can't. They ought not to have kept me out of my train. Mr. Flowers: Well, it is useless to reason with you. I shall fine you £1 for each of the three assaults, making £3, or twenty-one days' imprisonment. The fine was paid.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

ELLIOT LOVE-MARKING—Francis Reinel, an Italian teacher of languages, was summoned before Mr. Tyrwhitt for using threatening language to Mr. Jinks, confectioner, No. 4, Charter-street, Soho. Mr. Jinks, jun., appeared for the complainant, and Mr. E. D. Lewis for the defendant. Mr. Jinks, in stating the case, said the defendant contrived to spend the greater part of his time in the complainant's shop, paying marked attention to the complainant's daughter, aged twenty-one, and his niece, a girl under sixteen. The complainant disapproved the attentions of the defendant, and more than once told him to keep away from his shop, but he would not do so. He had seen the defendant's dress, and actually kicked the niece when she gave him some slight offence. Mr. Jinks said that he had several times told the defendant to keep away from his shop, as he noticed that he was paying attentions to his daughter. He had ascertained that the defendant had been attempting to induce his niece to leave her home. On speaking to the defendant the latter exclaimed, "I am an Italian; there is no law in my country, and when I get you in the street I will do for you." The defendant about a week ago met his daughter as she was returning from a ball, and tore her dress nearly from her back and the rings from her fingers. On cross-examination, complainant said the defendant had never with his permission been engaged to his daughter. The defendant persisted in coming to his shop, and had done so after the summons was taken out. Mr. E. D. Lewis, for the defendant, argued that the defendant was probably fond of the complainant's party, and that he went to the shop, as he had a right to do, in order to induce his niece. Mr. Tyrwhitt said the defendant had no right to enter the complainant's shop after he had been told to keep away. If the case had happened to some tradesman, who felt that his daughter and niece had been insulted, they would have made short work of the business by kicking the defendant out of their shop. Mr. E. D. Lewis said there was no serious meaning in the alleged threat, nor had the complainant any cause for entertaining bodily fear. Mr. Tyrwhitt said persons of the defendant's description it was well known to all who had a knowledge of the world were the pests of society. The defendant had stated that there was no law in his country. He would tell the defendant that there was a very stringent law in this country for holding out threats and also for attempting to get a girl under sixteen years of age from her natural protectors. He should require the defendant to find two good men to keep the peace for two months.

ASSAULT AT A "LACONIC" BOOK—James Dowling, attendant at Dr. Hamilton's Anatomical Museum, Oxford-street, was summoned for assaulting Mr. Thomas Woodham, of Wardour-street, house decorator. Mr. E. D. Lewis appeared for the complainant, and stated that Dr. Hamilton had placed a piece in Oxford-street where all sorts of immoral figures were exhibited. Invitations were given by a person passing to go in and hear a lecture; but this invitation was only a sham, the fact being that in an adjoining room there was what was called the model of the Florentine Venus, a nude figure, which persons were required to pay 6d. to inspect. Mr. Thomas Woodham said, that on that day week he was passing Dr. Hamilton's museum, when he was invited in by a touter to hear a lecture gratis. He went in and found that the lecture was devoted to abuse of the medical profession. He was about to leave the place, but before doing so he happened to look at one of the models. The defendant came up to him and said, "You are asked in to hear a lecture, and not to look at the models," and then told him to leave the place. He told the defendant if the models were not to be seen they ought to be covered up. The defendant then advanced upon him, seized him roughly, and tore his coat. As soon as he perceived the defendant's name he left the place. In reply to questions the complainant said he noticed a very disgusting model, and he gave a description, which is sent for publication. A witness having corroborated

Mr. Woodham, the defendant, in reply to the charge, said he was placed in the museum to keep order, and to keep persons from looking at the models while the lecture was proceeding. The complainant persisted in looking at the models, and on putting his hand on him to put him out of a struggle ensued, and the complainant's coat was torn. A witness, who was engaged inside and outside of the museum, said he invited persons to come in and see the models. If they wanted to see the Venus they might do so, but it was quite "objectionable." (Laughter.) He meant "objectionable." (Laughter.) Mr. Tyrwhitt said all the complainant seemed to have done was to look at the models, instead of listening to a lecture he did not care for. For doing this the complainant was roughly handled and turned out by the defendant, who would have to pay 50s. and costs for the assault.

ALLIARD FRAUD—Charles Percy Fuller, of 33, Great Russell-street, Bournemouth, veterinary surgeon, was brought up on a warrant, before Mr. Mansfield, charged with obtaining a gun on false pretences from Mr. W. Bishop, gunmaker, 170, New Bond-street. Mr. May prosecuted, and Mr. E. D. Lewis defended. Mr. May said the false representations imputed to the prisoner, by which he obtained a gun value £35 from Mr. Bishop, were that he stated that he was a cousin of Mr. Arthur Fuller, the banker, and that he wanted the gun to shoot with the Hon. George Fitzwilliam. There was a second charge for falsely representing that the gun was for a friend going to India. In both cases the guns were disposed of immediately after they had been obtained from the owners. Mr. W. Bishop said that on the 11th of September the prisoner came to his shop, and after looking at several guns selected one of the value of £35, and gave him the name of C. F. Fuller, Kinsington-shire. He asked the prisoner if he was related to Mr. Arthur Fuller, the banker, and the prisoner replied, "Yes, I am his cousin." The gun was sent to an hotel by the porter. The witness May insisted to part with the gun in the belief that the prisoner's representation that he was cousin to Mr. Arthur Fuller, the banker, was correct, and that he was going to shoot with the Hon. George Fitzwilliam on the following Monday. He sent his clerk to the prisoner several times to ask for payment, and he at last brought him back a bill of exchange, which, when it became due, was dishonoured. He made inquiries of Mr. Arthur Fuller, and ascertained that the prisoner's representations were entirely false. He afterwards found that the prisoner had sold the gun to Mr. Walster, of the Strand, for £18 10s. almost immediately after he had obtained it from him. In reply to Mr. E. D. Lewis, the prosecutor stated that after taking the bill he found trouble to make inquiries until he discovered that he had been deceived. He had received a notice of composition from the Bankruptcy Court, but took no notice of it. He did not go to the Bankruptcy Court to make a search, as it would have been of no use. He did not offer to take a bill of exchange and £10 down. He knew that the prisoner had married Madame Le Clerc's daughter. He only knew that the prisoner's mother-in-law lived in Abbey-place, St. John's-wood, by report. Mr. E. D. Lewis said this was one of those cases in which a tradesman, having failed to get payment of a debt by the ordinary course, resorted to the criminal law as the readiest means of getting his money. Mr. May hoped the court would grant a remand, in order that the attorney's report of Mr. Fuller and the Hon. George Fitzwilliam might be procured. At the next examination he should be prepared to go into the second case. Mr. Mansfield remanded the prisoner, and consented to take bail.

MARYLEBONE.

SUSPECTED MURDER, AND STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED—Samuel Comber, a coachman, was charged before Mr. Yaraley on suspicion of causing the death of Joseph Brown, coachman, living at Carlton Livery-stables, Clifton-road. Mr. Dafter, inspector, 3 division, watched the case on behalf of the police; and Mr. L. Lewis, of 41, place, appeared for the prisoner. Frederick Brown said his father (the deceased) was a gentleman's coachman. He died at one o'clock on Monday morning week. He found him about five o'clock on the Sunday morning lying in the mews, moaning very much. John King, surgeon, of Cambridge-road, Kibbourn, said: I was called to see the deceased about ten in the morning of Sunday week. He was suffering very much, and I asked him what was the matter. He said some one had given him a cowardly blow on the nose. After some time I discovered a rupture of the bladder and severe hurt to the intestines. 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"THE GENTLEMAN WHO BELIEVED IT WAS A 'PLEASANT MORNING FOR A SAIL.'"



SPECIMEN OF THE FINE ARTS—THE TORTOISE-SHELL, T.C.

lion, tiger, tortoise-shell T.C., or some other animal, the species of which is most difficult to define.

Strolling along the parade, we lounge into a bazaar, or bathers' waiting room, or, it may be, the public concert room. Here is generally found a pianoforte, not always in tune; but still it is a piano. Here Mr. and Mrs. Brown or Jones, from the City, have prevailed on their daughter Wilhelmina to sing her last new ballad. She is nervous and timid—has a cold, &c.; but young Timkins is at her side, and him she cannot refuse. We can imagine his rapture as she pipes forth "Oh! if I had some one to love me!" Papa and mamma are also in ecstacy. Louisa Pyne could not sing a song more exquisitely in their mind. The old gentleman reading the paper, however, seems to have a different opinion. His looks seem to say that the young lady's head should be enveloped in a sack, and that it is horrible screeching, and not singing. The exquisite in the centre, it is difficult to say what are his ideas on the



SELECTIONS FROM "ISRAEL," BY SIGNOR SIMMONDI.

OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON AT THE SEA-SIDE.

MARGATE, Ramsgate, Herne Bay, Brighton, and other watering places, are now re-opening their usual summer harvest—some term it "fleeing time;" with that we have nothing to do. We have simply to describe some of the visitors at the seaside at this season of the year, although perhaps the sketches before us are quite sufficient in themselves to tell their own tale.

Who requires to be told that the unfortunate individual without his hat, and whose hair is "fluttering in the wind," has really taken the persevering boatman at his word, that it is "a beautiful morning for a sail!"—that there is only just a pleasant breeze, and that the water is almost as smooth as a pond "when you get outside the breakers," and that it would "give him a good appetite?" It seems, however, that the pleasant breeze and the invigorated appetite are not being exactly realized, and that the "two and sixpenny ordinary" or the lodging-house keeper's dinner will not suffer materially from the beautiful morning's sail.

The eager and entranced look of the romantic young lady, who catches a distant glimpse of "Charles" as he comes down for his morning walk on the sands or the shingle, tells us at once that "the dear youth" has been fondly expected. She has ignored crinoline, and Charles will be able to walk closer to her side without the fear of having his shins grazed by steel hoops.

On the opposite side, Charles appears in graceful agitation at the fond recognition of his beloved. He has struck a killing position, and of course thinks himself irresistible. We will leave them for the present, and gaze on a beautiful specimen of the fine arts, usually met with at the sea-side.

This is a very graceful present to a friend as a memento of a sea-side visit, so at least the artist in this peculiar line would have you believe. We believe it is elaborately constructed of putty, a small shell, and a little horsehair; and invariably represents a



"OH! IF I HAD SOME ONE TO LOVE ME." THE DIFFIDENT YOUNG LADY WHO HAD A COLD.



THE YOUNG LADY WHO SEES CHARLES IN THE DISTANCE.



ADOLPHUS AND ANASTASIA—SENTIMENT AND SEAWED.



CHARLES PERCEIVES HE IS RECOGNISED.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

On Monday the last mile of this great cable was completed, and wound through the last of the covering machines, in the presence of a large number of distinguished visitors who had assembled to do honour to the occasion. Beyond recording the fact of its completion, very little took place at the works of the Telegraph Company to call for special remark. All the most distinguished electricians and engineers, and all the leading scientific gentlemen who have so long watched and aided to the utmost of their power the promotion of this great scheme, were present, together with all, or nearly all, the directors of the Telegraph Maintenance Company, Mr. Glass, as usual, receiving the visitors. In order to guard against any possible sources of accident, every preparation has been made in case of the worst, and, in the event of very bad weather, for cutting the cable adrift and buoying it. For this purpose a wire rope of great strength and no less than five miles long, having a distinctive mark at every 100 fathoms, will be taken in the Great Eastern. This, of course, is only carried in case of desperate eventualities arising, and in the earnest hope that not an inch of it will ever be required. If, unfortunately, its services should be wanted, the cable would be firmly made fast to its extremity, and so many hundred fathoms of the wire rope according to the depth of water the cable was in measured out. To the other end of the rope an immense buoy would be attached, and the whole then cut adrift and left to itself till better weather. In the experimental cruises which were undertaken before the starting of the last Atlantic expedition this attempt at buoying the cable was often tried in the deep water of the Bay of Biscay, but never with any great success, and in very deep water it would be a most forlorn hope indeed to try it at all.

A shocking murder was perpetrated at Middlesbrough on Saturday night, by an Irishman named Henry Hughes. The crime was committed in the public street, and within sight of several persons. The name of the victim was Francis Coates, who was stabbed three times by Hughes, and apparently without any provocation on his part.

Literat

THE JOCKEY

THE little village of B—, in Gloucestershire, for there was going to be a day; and a crowd of strangers to quarters—gentlemen, jockeys, sportsmen and thieves—all hoping to profit by importance. The two inns of the business in their small way, and the their hands and chuckling over the large quantity of bad liquor at an iron-rodded tables, two in a bed all floor.

Late in the afternoon, while the filled with a miscellaneous crowd of some discussing the qualities of others booking bets, and others de-fleeing and robbing the inexperienced of all was attracted to a green-mounted on a skinny, long-neck horse, with an old toggled-up saddle for bridle-reins, and who was shouting, notwithstanding two negro lugs, "to gib the gentleman's had eber saw." A loud and general tators was heard in response to the as several had already dubbed the of the new excitement the innkeeper quired what was wanted.

"D'ye see this yere hoss?" said the "Reckon I does see so'thing as replied the landlord, with a sly w-sponded with a regular shout. "Wall, landlord," pursued Count "I don't keer nothing at all about must be took keer on, and the best kase I'm agwine to put him on the scrubs to-morrer, and I wants him up to the lion's strength. I don't know how along side of this hoss—tater to a turkey—I kin sleep an garret; but I'm agwine to go m-wants him to have good keer."

These injunctions were given to hear, and were received with sh Country merely cast a contemptuous

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PORTRAIT OF MISS NELLY MOORE. (See page 810.)

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMER NEMESIS.

A TELEGRAPH message from Lloyd's agent at Calcutta, dated from that port 10.10 a.m., 27th ult., was received on Monday at Lloyd's, reporting the stranding of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail steamer Nemesis, and that she was in great peril.

The spot where the steamer is reported ashore is near the Hooghly (the Calcutta river.) The Nemesis' departure from Calcutta took place, it is believed, on the previous day, the 24th. She is one of the company's fleet, trading between Suez and Calcutta, and is described as 2,018 tons register and engines of 600 horse power.

Her commander, Captain P. S. Castle, stands in a high position in the company's service as a most experienced sailor. His courageous conduct on the occasion of the burning of the Sarah Sands steamship, with 600 troops on board, in safely taking his ship into the Mauritius after the after part of the vessel had been blown in by fire and explosion, elicited not only the commendation of the Board of Trade, but was brought before the House of Commons as a case deserving of the highest praise.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LAST STORY.—One of the last, if not the very last, story told by President Lincoln was to one of his Cabinet, who came to see him, to ask if it would be proper to admit Jake Thompson to slip through Maine in disguise and embark for Portland. The President, as usual, was disposed to be merciful, and to permit the arch rebel to pass unmolested, but the secretary urged that he should be arrested as a traitor. "By permitting him to escape the penalties of treason," persistently remarked the secretary, "you sanction it." "Well," replied Mr. Lincoln, "there was an Irish soldier here last summer who wanted something to drink stronger than water, and stopped at a drug shop, where he caught a soda fountain. 'Mr. Doctor,' said he, 'give me, please, a glass of sodawater, an' if you can put in a few drops of whiskey unbeknown to any one I'll be obliged.' Now," continued Mr. Lincoln, "if Jake Thompson is permitted to go through Maine unbeknown to any one, what's the harm? So don't have him arrested."—Boston Journal.

Literature.

THE JOCKEY'S TRICK.

THE little village of B—, in Georgia, was in a high state of excitement, for there was going to be a horse race on the following day; and a crowd of strangers had collected here from unknown quarters—gentlemen, jockeys, sporting men, gamblers, pick-pockets, and thieves—all hoping to profit by an occasion of so much public importance. The two inns of the place were doing a tremendous business in their small way, and the landlords were secretly rubbing their hands and chuckling over the prospects of getting rid of a large quantity of bad liquor at an immense profit, to say nothing of crowded tables, two in a bed all round, and numbers on the floor.

Late in the afternoon, while the piazza of one of those inns was filled with a miscellaneous crowd of all the different classes named—some discussing the qualities and merits of the entered horses, others booking bets, and others devising and perfecting plans for fleeing and robbing the inexperienced and unwary—the attention of all was attracted to a green-looking countryman, who was mounted on a skinny, long-necked, sharp-boned, rough-haired horse, with an old toggled-up saddle under him and hempen strings for bridle-reins, and who was shouting "landlord" at the top of his lungs, notwithstanding two negro boys were ready, as they expressed it, "to gib the gentleman's horse de best feed dat dar animal had eber saw." A loud and general laugh from the amused spectators was heard in response to the stentorian efforts of "Country," as several had already dubbed the rustic stranger, and in the midst of the new excitement the innkeeper made his appearance and inquired what was wanted.

"D'ye see this yere hoss?" said Country. "Reckon I does see so' thing as has a hossy look," facetiously replied the landlord, with a sly wink at the spectators, who responded with a regular shout. "Wall, landlord," pursued Country, as he deliberately dismounted, "I don't keer nothing at all about myself; but this yere critter must be took keer on, and the best keer that can be gin him, because I'm agwine to put him on the race-course, to run agin all the scrubs to-morrow, and I wants him rubbed down beautiful, and fed up to the non's strength. I don't keer a dern about myself—I ain't nowhar along side of this hoss—I kin eat anything, from a billed tater to a turkey—I kin sleep anywhar, from the cellar to the garret; but I'm agwine to go my pile on this yere hoss, and I wants him to have good keer."

These injunctions were given in a tone loud enough for all to hear, and were received with shouts and screams of laughter. Country merely cast a contemptuous look at the spectators, and

then quietly remarked to the host that he would go along with his boys and see justice done to his "hoss."

The main race of the following day was to be succeeded by a scrub race, in which any one could join on payment of the regular entrance fee, and this Country was prompt to do, to the great delight of those who were bent on amusement as well as speculation. Considering him a fit subject for sport and ridicule, quite a crowd collected around him in the evening, and teased, quizzed, and bantered him in all sorts of ways.

"How much is that 'animal' of yours worth?" inquired one, with a very serious, speculative look.

"I don't know—I've never set no price on him" as seriously replied Country.

"Don't you want to sell him?"

"Rayther 'spect I don't."

"How fast can he trot, or run?" inquired another.

"Don't know that—but I guess about as good's anything you've got in these yere parts."

"Couldn't do a mile in a minute, could he?"

"Don't know 'bout that!" answered Country, with a look of serious calculation; "that's purty fast, ain't it?"

"Rather."

"I never tried him that quick that fur," pursued the other; "but I spun him over a hundred rods onot, on a straight road, and I tell you I thought the sculp was a coming right off of the top of my head, I did."

"Do you expect to win the race to-morrow?" inquired a third.

"Wall, yes, that's what I 'spect to do—of I didn't, what did I pay my money and go in for?"

"Sure enough."

"May be you'd like to bet something on it?" said one who had thus far taken no part in the conversation.

"Wall, yes, I don't keer, if I kin git an even thing," replied Country.

"What do you call an even thing?"

"Why, you see, stranger, my hoss 'll have to take his chance agin all t'other hosses—say thirty of 'em—and of I bet he'll win, I ought to hev thirty to one—hadn't I now—eh?"

"If your horse were an ordinary one, perhaps that might be fair," answered the other, "but a beast that can run your scalp off in a hundred rods, ought to beat everything in these parts."

"You're right thar, stranger," laughed Country—"you're right thar; and, atween me and you, he's agwine to do it; but then, you see, though I knows that myself, it would look rayther green for me to bet even—wouldn't it, eh?"

"Well, perhaps it would. Suppose, then, I offer you odds—say two to one?"

"For how much?"

"Oh, as much as you like."

"Reckon it wouldn't pay," replied Country, after serious calcula-

tion, counting up on his fingers. "No, two to one wouldn't do; I'd want as much as five to one."

"Well, suppose we say five to one, then?" rejoined the other; "anything for a bet?"

"I've got a thousand dollars I'll put up at that," said Country.

"Don't, then!" cried the other, highly delighted that he had secured what he regarded as a safe bet, where he had only expected to have a little unprofitable badinage.

"Perhaps you've got another thousand to bet in the same way?" said another of the same party.

"No, I hain't!" replied Country; "that's about all I tolched with me, 'cept a little puss, to pay my expenses out of if I lose."

"I'm almost a'lays in for 'one agin five," spoke up another country-looking fellow, "and I'll put up a thousand agin five on Country's hoss!"

"Have you any more to bet?" asked still another.

"Yes, I've got five thousand dollars," was the reply, "and I'll stake the hull on't in the same way."

The whole five thousand was wagered in a very short time, the owner receiving the heavy odds we have named—thirty thousand dollars thus being staked against six thousand, that Country's horse would not be the winner of the scrub-race. This gave considerable importance to the rustic stranger, and afforded ample material for conversation and mirth during the rest of the evening.

We pass over the first race on the following day, which by a large number of those present was regarded with much less interest than the scrub affair that came after it. When Country, among others, rode up to take his place for the start, both rider and horse were so ungainly, awkward, and ridiculous in appearance, as to excite shouts of laughter and derision from the whole body of spectators, including even the judges. The man was long-haired and long-legged, and sat on his skeleton of a beast, that everybody expected to see tumble down, with about the same uneasy grace as a boy on a sharp rail; and as he urged the animal up to the starting point, with a kick, a slap, and a jerk, it became a question with the lookers-on whether he would ever be able to get him him into a respectable hog gallop or not.

"Whoa! dern yer!" he cried at length, jerking up the slim head of the beast with his tow lines; "now stand still, will yer?" Then glancing around him with the air of one unconscious of being an object of universal attention, mirth and ridicule, he added, in a loud, clear tone, "I've got five hundred dollars yere that I'll bet agin five thousand that I'll win this yere race and take the prize."

He had scarcely done speaking when a gentleman stepped up and took the bet.

A few minutes afterwards the word was given, and away bounded some thirty or forty horses, on a single four-mile heat. Country, as everybody expected, was the last to get his skinny beast under full headway; and then, notwithstanding his kicks,



ISRAEL, BY SIGNOR SIMMONDI.

matter; while the love-at-first-sight couple, who are pretending to read, seem more intent upon side-glance firing than musical strains. Of course she is not aware that her admirer is furtively looking over the top of his paper, and that at the least movement of her head, those eyes will be cast down again.

Adolphus and Anastasia have been postizing—something between sentiment and sea-weed. He is carrying the specimen daintily between his fingers and thumb as if he were afraid it would soil his delicate fingers. He seems also afraid that the sun will tan his exquisite features; for he has evidently taken the greatest share of the large silk parasol or small umbrella. She also has ignored crinoline, and is now enabled to clasp both her hands on the arm of dear Adolphus. Which is the most delightful—to just touch the edge of the arm over a distended crinoline, or to thus walk lovingly together, we leave our fair readers to answer themselves.

There is yet one other sketch to describe; and that is Signor Simmondi, the musical professor. He is thoroughly proficient in the divine art; and is now treating his hearers to a selection from "Israel." As, however, we do not care to hear it, not having quite so good an opinion of the "foreigner's" musical abilities as he himself has, we shall leave him to his momentary inspiration, and wander forth to other scenes, where, doubtless, we shall find objects even of greater attraction than are here sketched. For instance, walking out on the jetty or pier, or taking "a header" from the four-foot steps of a bathing machine into the "briny ocean."



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